The New-York Times.

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BATTLING THE RING.

The Committee of Seventy to Take Bold Action.

Important Address to the People of the State.

What They Propose to do in the Matter of the Frauds.

The Case of Mrs. Hagerty Before Justice Ledwith.

Discharge of the Prisoner on $5,000 Bail.

Present Attitude of Tweed, Hall and Sweeny.

It was currently reported by the hangers-on around the City Hall and County Court-house, yesterday, that the dismembered Ring felt much stronger than it did a few days ago. On Thursday morning it is stated that the members of the Board of Apportionment were ready to surrender, and their resignations would have been made out but for the advised counsels of Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. It is also stated on pretty good authority that on Friday, after a long conference together, Hall, Tweed and Sweeny finally determined to disregard the pressure of Mr. Tilden, Mr. Roosevelt and the honest Democrats of the State, and to recklessly defy public opinion. Their friends now assert that they will not only refuse to resign, but will use all the resources in their power to retain their places and regain their prestige among the great masses of their former adherents. As has been before stated in the Times, the facts already known concerning the frauds upon the City Treasury and the robberies of the vouchers throw a strong suspicion upon Hall, Sweeny and Tweed, but more particularly upon Tweed, and there is a loud cry for their arrest upon these charges. Tweed's followers declare that there is no prison in the State that can hold Mr. Tweed an hour, and no Justice would be fearless enough to commit him, and defy, in the most determined and threatening manner, the gentlemen who have the management of the Reform movement to do their worst. The examination of Hagerty and Balch is still the absorbing topic of conversation, and the almost invariable question is, "Who prompted Hagerty to commit the theft?" and the reply as invariably points to one man, though it has been pretty well ascertained that the two remaining members of the Ring are equally as culpable. The man Balch, it is stated, is a very ignorant person, and would do anything that Hagerty told him; still, if either of the prisoners make any disclosures, it is believed that Balch will be the man, as he has a large family entirely dependent upon him, and the prospect of a cell in the State Prison is doubly repulsive to him. The wife of Hagerty, at the request of the District-Attorney and the consent of Mr. Beach, the counsel for Controller Connolly, it will be seen, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Ledwith on $5,000 bail, one James Ryan becoming her surety. A spirit of impatience is still manifest in the community at what they call the tardiness of the Reform Committee, and strong expressions of dissatisfaction are heard that the miserable subordinates, Hagerty and Baulch, are the only parties who have been arrested. Yet the Committee of Seventy, which met yesterday, assert that their work is progressing as expeditiously as could possibly be expected under the circumstances, and promise that in a few days events will transpire that will both startle and gratify all good citizens.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Important Meeting Yesterday—Committees on Law and Legislation—Eloquent Appeal to the People—Speedy Action Promised.

The Committee of Seventy had a very full session yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Henry G. Stebbins presided, assisted by the Vice-President, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, with Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, as secretary. Soon after the meeting was called to order several members alluded to the mutterings of impatience that were heard among the community, and said that it tended to show that the people were terribly in earnest now, and would not be trampered with. In reply it was stated that the work was going bravely on, and promised the most complete success. Precipitate action, they said, might spoil everything. There is a crafty foe to be attacked, said a very eloquent gentleman, and he is well supplied with the best of all munitions of war in a full exchequer. The Ring is more extensive than is generally known, and includes not only the worthy trio, Hall, Tweed, and Sweeny, but extends its influence over the bench, the bar, the workshop, and the mercantile community. All, they say, are interested in screening its fraudulent transactions, and will spare neither money nor influence to hide their guilt. The Committee must of necessity proceed cautiously, taking care to make no failure. A few days more and they positively promise that they will be ready for as vigorous action as even the most impatient may desire. After a brief discussion, the following Committees were appointed:

On Law, and with the especial object in view of selecting able counsel to represent the Committee of Seventy—Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey and William M. Fleiss.

On Legislation—Ex-Gov. Salomon, Ex-Judge James Emmot, Hon. G. C. Barrett, W. Sherman, H. N. Beers, Samuel B. Ruggles, Simon Stern, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Gen. John A. Dix, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, H. G. Stebbin and Roswell D. Hatch, the three last-named being members *ex-officio*.

The following address of the Committee of Seventy was prepared by a Special Committee, of which Major J. M. Bundy was Chairman, and was adopted yesterday afternoon by the former Committee, as its appeal to the people of this State:

On the 4th of this month the people of the City of New-York assembled at Cooper Institute to give expression to the almost universal indignation that has been growing daily deeper against corrupt municipal officials. As this expression was deliberate and not spasmodic, it was not completed by the proceedings of the most earnest and enthusiastic meeting held in this City since 1861. Our best citizens, of both parties, felt that the hour had come when all lawful means must be used to redeem the City from plunderers and to restore her drooping credit. As the most effectual method of carrying out their purpose, a Committee of Seventy was appointed, which now, as part of its work, addresses the people of this State, and calls upon them to do their share toward effecting a thorough and complete reform.

What we have done here is known through the public Press. What may and should be done elsewhere we propose to suggest, and from the standpoint of the wholly non-partisan movement which we represent. And at the outset we must say that from the time of our appointment to the present this Committee has not misrepresented the sentiment of the meeting which called it into being.

Some of the members of this Committee have been known by reputation to every intelligent voter of this State for many years, and their words will not be doubted when they say—as do all the Committee—that they have in all their deliberations faithfully represented the non-partisan spirit of the great body of citizens who conferred on them the high honor of serving as their spokesmen and agents. Not one word has been uttered in our most confidential intercourse that could be construed into proof of the slightest desire to use the power of this Committee for any partisan end. We should have been not only false to a most sacred trust, but untrue to the inspiration that has daily come to us in the earnest support of both Democrats and Republicans, had we failed to realize the nature of the righteous revolution which has brought us to the front.

We have not so failed, but have given all the aid in our power to the honest members of the party which is dominant here, and which is peculiarly humiliated by scoundrels who have misused an honored party name as a cover for their villainies.

We appeal to citizens both of parties to save us and the State from the possibility of another such degradation as has fallen on all of us, from Montauk Point to the westernmost and northernmost corners of New-York. It lies easily in your power to so assert the honest manhood that ought to prevail in both parties, that no such Legislatures as those of the last few years will be possible during the rest of this century. No private business, no partisan end, can be so important to any right-minded citizen as the plain duties that are thrown on him by recent deplorable revelations. Unfit nominations for the Legislature cannot succeed, and are not likely to be made, in any district where honest men are alive and awake to the issues of this campaign. The money that has been accumulated from the spoils of the Metropolis will be poured out like water to procure the election of purchasable legislators, but it will be spent in vain wherever the people are aroused by a few earnest leaders. All the wealth of our City could not bribe a thoroughly awakened people or divert them from their purpose. Whether aroused by the treason that is bold and armed, or by the meaner and fouler treason that makes the ballot a farce, law and instrument of fraud and Courts of justice a snare, the people are equal to the demand, and their loyalty and honesty are sure to conquer.

A free and active and prosperous people like ours will endure many evils in their government, but there is no power on earth that is so irresistible or so fatal to wrong-doers as the public opinion which is sure to be roused by successive and growing enormities.

The fountain can rise no higher than its source. When the people are apathetic and demagogues and selfish schemers make a business of politics, there is no force to sustain our officials above the low level of indifference and easy morals. But the moral power of ten actively righteous men in every Assembly district would so raise the tone of local politics that no bad man could get his head high enough above the surface to command the support of either party.

Official corruption has grown up as the result of the necessarily enormous expenses of a gigantic war, of an inflated currency, of the magnificent chances offered to private ambitions, of stock and gold gambling, and a universally spread passion for sudden wealth and idle display. It is an evil which has afflicted both parties, and dragged them down from the high principles that gave them origin. Honest and earnest patriots will feel the common woes and humiliations that have been brought on us by the representatives of both parties, and will be enkindled to a doubly bitter hatred of the Achans that are in their own camp, and that have draggled their own banners in the mire of corruption.

In this City, where one political party has had unchecked rule for so many years, and where millions could be stolen from the tax-payers without imposing extra burdens that were felt as onerous by so wealthy a constituency, it is not strange that prevailing corruption should have broken out in aggravated forms, nor that all the evil elements in our community should have finally been combined into an apparently irresistible phalanx. No such mass of bad material was elsewhere to be found waiting such a masterly alliance of corrupt leaders to develop all its resources of evil. Ignorance furnished ready tools of a combination that included a political craft worthy of a departed Macchiavelli, an adroitness of advocacy that was effective in spite of occasional buffooneries, a coarse brutality of power that awed and inspired ruffians and low natures, and a sort of cunning that was the sublimation of the skill of the sneak-thief. Given these elements, opportunities and leaders, and the natural result was the Ring which, until lately, has robbed and stolen itself into power, which has bought Legislatures, controlled Governors, corrupted newspapers, defiled Courts of justice, violated the ballot-box, threatened all forms of civil and religious liberty, awed the timid rich, bribed the toiling masses, and cajoled respectable citizens, and which has finally grown to strong and reckless as to openly defy the intelligence and virtue which it believed to be inert, voiceless, and powerless to stay its aggressions or to assert the supremacy of honesty and justice.

But you of the country must help us. This is your City as truly as it is our own. We are your factors and business agents. If we are overburdened with taxes, you have to pay us the more for doing your business. The corruption of our municipal government could not have grown to its present gigantic proportions had our leaders of the Ring not found active support and willing material in bribable members of the Legislature elected by the rural districts. You must help us in our effort to purify our political life, and the one efficacious manner by which you can come to our relief is to elect honest men only to the next Legislature. If our City is disgraced by a Senator who domineers among weaker villains by mere grossness and magnitude of scoundrelism, he has found willing tools among the false representatives of districts where one year of his stealings would be regarded as enormous wealth.

There is no occasion for advice from this Committee as to the details of the great fight against all forms of official corruption which has made such cheering progress in this City. If the feeling which prevails among all our good citizens shall be shared by those who are further removed from the evils which at first appalled and then stung us into activity, earnest hearts will find ready means to incarnate honest purposes in noble actions, and to redeem the fair fame of our State for generations to come. We have tried to define the issue as it has pressed on us. If we have succeeded, and if you feel, as we do, that it is now the honest manhood of the State that is on trial, no combination of political tricksters can repress or even direct the swelling tide of popular indignation and resolve. In its presence all ordinary political issues will sink out of sight, and next November will witness a vindication of the manhood of the people of New-York, as proud and momentous in its consequences as that which was attested when the State rose as one man at the call of a different form of patriotism.

The cause of self-government is deeply involved in this campaign. Of what use was it for tens of thousands of our best and bravest to lay down their lives on distant fields, if our Governments—municipal, State and national—are to fall into the hands of tricksters and thieves. Where is the demoralization to end that has made such appalling progress in the City of New-York? Will even the local Governments of the interior long withstand the inroads of corruption, when weak and bad men see it glittering with diamonds, reveling in private palaces, gaudy in equipages and the mistress of the means of luxurious vice, in the Metropolis of the State? How long will it be safe for you to intrust your business to a community that you will not help to rid of thieves, and where successful villainy sets dangerous examples to men of easy consciences, infirm purpose, and eager ambition? When the confidence that underlies all profitable human intercourse is sapped in so far as concerns the relations between rulers and ruled among a quarter of the population of the State, where and how is the process of decay and disease to stop? What other relations of trust between man and man will be long held sacred?

We appeal especially to the vast reserve force of voters, through whose criminal indifference to their political duties the shame and disgrace that we are now enduring has come upon us. At least one-third of the best classes of our people are habitually absent from the polls. The forces of evil are active, crafty and resolute. They are already visible all over the State, in the shape of combinations to purchase votes for the Ring with offers of local benefits. We believe that the temper of the people is such that it will render all these schemes futile and disastrous to their authors. The honest people of this State have never before had such inspiration to redeem themselves from all the wiles of corruptionists and to teach them a lesson that will be remembered for generations to come. Never has the proud motto of our State been more appropriate than it will be if we do our duty this Fall. In our glorious resurrection of public virtue, the humiliations of the past will be forgotten as a hateful dream, and every institution of our society and politics will feel the elevating influences of revived confidence in honesty and justice.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.

Wm. F. Havemeyer, Vice-President.

Edward Salomon,
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Adrian Iselin,
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Simon Stern,
N. G. Dunn,
T. C. Cunningham,
S. B. Ruggles,
Robert B. Nooney,
Francis C. Barlow,
Thos. W. Pearsall,
Wm. N. Fliess,
J. Seligman,
Wm. Radde.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

THE CASE OF MRS. HAGERTY.

Judge Barrett Makes an Explanation—His Efforts to Retain the Prisoner Abortive—Mrs. Hagerty Released on Bail.

Early yesterday morning Essex Market Police Court was completely taken possession of by a large concourse of people in expectation of a lively scene in connection with the examination of Mrs. Hagerty, which it was supposed would take place as soon as Judge Ledwith took his seat on the Bench. The proceedings of the previous day befor Judge Dowling, instead of appeasing the interest in the proceedings, appeared to have intensified it, and a greater earnestness was displayed in the discussion of the prospect than had characterized the former examination. Judge Ledwith entered Court precisely at 10 o'clock, and immediately afterward Ex-Judge Geo. C. Barrett, who represents the Committee of Seventy in the case, put in an appearance, and occupied a seat on the bench. The general interest increased with his advent, but without more than the usual exchange of courtesies, Judge Ledwith proceeded to dispose of the ordinary Court calendar. The time passed, but neither Ex-Judge Garvin, the District-Attorney, nor Mr. Graham, the counsel for the prisoner, put in an appearance, and gradually it became understood among the audience that the case would not go on that day. The expression used by Mr. Graham on Friday, that the prisoner, Mrs. Hagerty, could not be responsible for the acts of her husband, seemed to favor this theory, and imperceptibly the crowd of spectators decreased. Judge Barrett occupied a seat on the bench until 11¼, when, finding no possibility of the arrival of the counsel engaged in the case, Judge Ledwith said: I don't think there will be any examination in this Hagerty case today, as none of the counsel have yet put in an appearance.

Judge Barrett—On that intimation of your Honor, I beg to retire. I wish, however, to correct a statement which appeared in some of the daily journals this morning to the effect that in a consultation with District-Attorney Garvin and John Graham, I had consented to the discharge of Mrs. Hagerty. That is entirely inaccurate. We have had no such consultation, and so far from consenting to the discharge of the prisoner, I cannot conceive on what earthly basis an application of that character could be made, from the fact that the affidavits upon which the warrant was issued are as yet entirely uncontradicted, and show a perfectly clear, plain case against her. I ought to add that, so far from having consented to her discharge, I have not been in communication with the counsel for the prisoner or for the prosecution. I attended the Court yesterday before Justice Dowling, and remained a very brief time. I remained quite long enough to hear the body of which I am a member spoken of in very violent terms, without having an opportunity of replying to the learned counsel who made the attack. I was prevented by the District-Attorney from participating in the discussion, as he was not desirous that any counsel should speak in conjunction with himself. I had heard the learned counsel for the defendant making a violent attack on the body I represented, and also upon your Honor and many other good citizens, and after hearing Mr. Garvin's reply, in which he did not consider it his duty to take any notice of these observations, and did not in any wise defend those who had been assailed, and the learned gentleman being permitted to pursue this course of conduct without my being afforded any opportunity to reply in consequence of the action of the District-Attorney, I felt it was no place for me. His language was distasteful to me, and I left the Court at a very early stage of the proceedings. I held no consultation with any one on the subject; and I therefore again observe that these are the exact facts, and that I never, under any circumstances, consented to the discharge of Mrs. Hagerty. On the contrary, it seems to me inconceivable that such a suggestion could be made as that she should be discharged, upon the facts in the affidavits, which are clear and explicit, and there is no attempt to introduce any evidence in her defense. I came here this morning in regard to the statement relating to her discharge, and also to ascertain what was to be done in the case. As you have suggested that there is no appearance of counsel in the matter, I don't see there is anything for me to do but retire, leaving the case in the hands of the District-Attorney and your Honor, in your judicial capacity, and I have no doubt that justice will be done to all parties.

Judge Barrett then left, and the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock. In the meantime none of the parties arrived in Court, though a communication had been addressed to the District-Attorney's office in regard to the case. After waiting until 4½—half an hour after the usual time of adjournment—Judge Ledwith, addressing one of the officers of the Court, said:

Mr. Willard, (an officer of the Court,) will you tell the keeper to allow Mrs. Hagerty to come in?

After the lapse of a few minutes, Mrs. Hagerty was bought into Court. She was dressed plainly and modestly, and appeared calm and collected during the proceedings. Occasionally her features relaxed into a smile, clearly expressing her complete indifference as to the result of the investigation.

Judge Ledwith—I have received a communication from the Distric-tAttorney, in which he says that from the examination made yesterday he is satisfied that you should be discharged. Before me you were held on certain affidavits which at the time I deemed to be sufficient to warrant your arrest, and which have not been contradicted. I addressed a letter to the District-Attorney in regard to the matter and received a verbal communication from him, stating he would send the proofs in support of his opinion with a note. I have waited for these proofs, but up to this hour have not received them, and inasmuch as I desire to respect the views of the District-Attorney, I will take your bail, and if I receive the papers from the District-Attorney which he promised, it may, perhaps, result in your discharge. Until the papers are sent to me, I do not feel warranted in directing your discharge. If you are prepared to give bail I will now accept it.

The prisoner mentioned the name of Mr. Morgan Jones as her surety.

The Judge stated he desired to accommodate the prisoner if it were possible.

Prisoner—I will send for Mr. Jones.

Judge Ledwith—Mr. Owens, your lawyer, says he desires you may be either committed or discharged, but he is anxious that the matter may be immediately disposed of. I would prefer to hear from the District-Attorney before coming to the final conclusion; but, as your attorney desires to have the matter closed today, I shall have to commit you, should your bail not be offered today. Possibly I may have these proofs this afternoon, but in the meantime you had better send for your bail.

The prisoner then set a message for Mr. Jones, but over an hour elapsed and the effort to secure his presence proved unavailing. Messages were then dispatched for other bail, and in a short time Mr. James Ryan, of No. 189 Henry-street, was found to go her surety in $5,000. The prisoner, when asked in the usual formal manner, whether she was guilty or not guilty, replied: "I know nothing about it." She was then discharged from custody.

The following is the correspondence that passed between Judge Ledwith and Messrs. Garvin and Beach, in relation to her discharge:

PEOPLE VS. MRS. HAGERTY.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss. }
Sept. 22, 1871.

My Dear Sir: From the examination this day made I am satisfied Mrs. Hagerty should be discharged. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL B. GARVIN, District-Attorney.

Thomas A. Ledwith, Police Justice.

People vs. Mrs. Hagerty.—My Dear Sir: On behalf of Mr. Connolly, and on his request, I beg leave to unite with the District-Attorney in advising the discharge of Mrs. Hagerty.

Respectfully yours,
T. A. Ledwith, Police Justice.

JUDGE LEDWITH'S REPLY.

Sept. 23, 1871.

The People *vs.* Mrs. Hagerty.—My Dear Sir: In your communication of the 22d inst., you say: "From examination this day I am satisfied Mrs. Hagerty should be discharged." Would it not be necessary in order to justify my discharge of Mrs. Hagerty that the proofs upon which that suggestion is based should become a part of my record, explaining or controverting, as it no doubt does in some material respects, the proofs now before me? Awaiting your reply, I am, yours truly,

THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.
S. B. Garvin, District-Attorney.

Deputy Controller Green Not Recognized by the Mayor.

Nothwithstanding the counsel of Mr. O'Gorman to Mayor Hall, there has not been so far any revocation of his letter, wherein he warns the heads of Departments against holding official communication with Mr. Connolly's appointee to the Deputy Controllership. In conversation with the head of one of the Departments yesterday Mayor Hall positively stated that if Mr. Green were to send any letter to him he could not take cognizance of it. In answer to those who speak of the Mayor resigning, that official caused a placard to be put in a conspicuous place in the City Hall, yesterday, bearing the following inscription:

"Elected 1st of January, 1871, for two years ending 31st of December, 1872. That is my answer!"

The City Hall.

The City Hall and new Court-house were deserted yesterday. A few contractors came to the Finance Department to ascertain what probability there was of their bills being paid, and were informed that until the injunction was dissolved no claims could be settled. The Mayor came to his office early and left about 1 o'clock. All the Departments were closed at an early hour.

The Teachers' Salaries.

The amount due the teachers in the public schools is one month's salary, and is equivalent to $160,000. They were all paid on the 1st of August in full. The requisition upon the Controller called for $250,000 to meet the current expenses and salaries of the whole Board. It is asserted that Mr. Green will use his utmost endeavors to have the amount necessary to pay the teachers assigned to the Board of Education at an early day. The Board of Education are to meet next Thursday, when another requisition will be made on the Controller. In the meantime the following notice has been posted in the ante-room of the Department of Public Instruction:

The salaries of teachers will *not* be paid today, owing to the legal restraint placed upon this Department on account of the litigation now pending in the Supreme Court, in the matter of the *injunction* against the Board of Apportionment of the City. It is probable, however, that the salaries will be paid in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN,
Clerk to the Board.

The Committee of Seventy Indorsed—Action of Germans of the Sixteenth Ward.

At a large meeting of the Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, held on Friday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the German-American Citizens' Association of the Sixteenth Ward, in full accordance with the resolutions passed by the Cooper Institute mass-meeting, urgently apply to the Committee of Seventy to effect under their authority an organization of all the independent citizens for the impending elections, and they pledge themselves to support the measures taken, and the nominations made by such an organization.

Resolved, That the Association deems a mass-meeting of all citizens of German descent, to be called without delay, the best means to give expression to the almost unanimous conviction of the Germans that a permanent organization of the citizens, irrespective of party, is the only way to procure and warrant for the future to our misruled City a good Municipal Government.

A stirring address was delivered by Dr. Gerke, who was followed by several other speakers.

GEN. SIGEL ON THE RING.

Important Letter from Gen. Sigel to the Germans of the Twenty-Second Ward—He Denounces Corruption, and Gives Valuable Advice in Reference to the Future Action of the Germans.

Under the auspices of the German-American Association of the Twenty-second Ward, a large and influential meeting of the German citizens of the district was held on Friday evening, at the house of Mr. Braun, in West Fifty-third-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of affairs of the local Government. Mr. Michael Groh was called on to preside.

Gen. Sigel, who had been announced as one of the speakers, addressed the following letter to the meeting:

Mr. Aug. Zinsser:

For reasons, which I have already mentioned to you, I cannot be present at your citizens' meeting. I will take this opportunity to thank you for the invitation accorded to me, and I earnestly wish that your meeting may have practical results. Allow me to say a few words in this important matter. The frauds and swindles of which the leaders of the municipality are accused, and which it cannot be doubted actually have been committed, require that on the part of the people two things should be done. First, the speedy conviction and punishment of the guilty, and a restitution of stolen funds to the last cent, wherever it may be found; and second, security against these vultures in the future. We cannot demand that a person be punished on mere suspicion, even if there is not the slightest doubt of his guilt, but we can and must demand that, when public welfare is endangered, his authority ceases, and he be prevented from escaping the ends of justice. We must insist that the king of the Ring and his confederates shall not be allowed to make away with their plunder and with themselves. We must insist that the thieves and receivers shall cease to act as the guardians of the municipal property and documents. If the law has not provided for a case like this nobody of common sense can deny, that the people have a right to supply the deficiency in the municipal code and to constitute a practical example. Who would rise against it, if the Governor of the State should have courage enough to come to the aid of justice and to obey the voice of the people, by ordering the accused to be taken in custody? As far as the security for the future is concerned, it depends entirely on a momentary action and its results. If you are not strong enough to break the Ring now, now that the crime is as clear as daylight, and the heart of every patriot is ringing with indignation—now that the arm of every true American citizen is ready to wrench the shield away and destroy its wearers—if you now allow crime to intrench itself with stolen accounts, to repel your attack and to exhaust your patience, your hopes for a better future are blighted. You are assembled, Republicans and Democrats, to take into consideration the situation. What can you do? What should you do? You are the party that has been outraged and robbed. You have a right to speak and to act, to avenge your outraged honor, and the collar the thief that has robbed you. But to do this it is your duty, above all, to organize for united action. For twenty years the German element in this City has been kept divided, either by artificial or natural means. First it was the question of slavery; then the fanatical movement of the Know Nothing and Temperance Parties, which by its assaults on the rights and interests of adopted citizens, placed other important questions in the back ground. The coalition of a large portion of the Germans with the ultra-Democrats in this City, resulting from this circumstance, led to a complete rule of the Ring, as it at present exists, the existence of which is a disgrace to the American people. But the time has come to break this infamous coalition, and to create a new league, which will put an end to this swindle and mock Democracy. Will this be possible? I believe it. Do not yield any of your rights and privileges as American citizens, and concentrate your action on a single point, namely, to rescue the Metropolis of the American continent from the clutches of a common enemy. As a practical measure, I would recommend a German-American Convention of delegates from each Ward, irrespective of party, the object of which should be to act in the sense of the citizens meeting at the Cooper Institute, and to insure the election of men to office whom you can trust, and who are not in the service of your enemy. The time is short, but it is not yet too late to give your organization that shape. The material is on hand, and it requires only your action to accomplish this grand object, and to give your movement a real political importance.

With brotherly greeting,
F. SIGEL.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the German-Americans of the Twenty-second Ward hail with satisfaction the results of the efforts made against our corrupt City Government, and thanking the men and that portion of the public Press which are engaged in it, and promising support to any legal measures tending to insure the punishment of the robbers, and that their punishment must be sure and certain, and they therefore demand their arrest before they can dispose of their plunder; that the Governor is expected not to remain inactive in the matter, and that the Legislature should enact measures to prevent a repitition of this condition of affairs; and that in their opinion a Convention of the Germans, composed of the representatives of the different Wards should be called, to take measures for joint and united action in questions of this kind.

Dr. Von Holst delivered an able address on the organization of an effectual reform movement, and was followed by several other speakers. The meeting then adjourned.

Important Citizens' Movement in Harlem.

A meeting was held on Friday evening at the residence of John Straiton, Esq., in Harlem, to consider and devise a plan of co-operation with the New-York Council of Reform in the movement for establishing a good Government in this City. There were present Messrs. Thos. B. Tappin, W. B. Asten, John Straiton, Col. Geo. P. Webster, Mr. John Strong, Walter Brady, Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, W. Roberts, H. Shubert, Dr. W. S. White, Joseph Struthers, and H. N. Beers, Secretary of the Council of Reform. Mr. Asten presided, and Mr. Straiton was chosen Secretary. Mr. Beers explained in a most satisfactory manner the plan, object and workings of the Council, after which the present crisis in City affairs was generally discussed. Among other things, it was strongly urged that the people should require of Mayor Hall that he place the ballot-box in the hands of men believed by the people to be honest, so that there might be a fair expression of the public wish at the polls in November next. Conservative men, unused to excitement and always deliberate, seemed to realize that revolution was at our doors, and that nothing but the most decided measures, backed by the determined will of those in the community who desire justice, honesty and fair dealing to prevail in public affairs, could save us from dire calamity. These sentiments were earnestly advocated by Messrs. Asten, Palmer, Webster, Shubert, Straiton, Roberts and others, and were cordially concurred in by all present.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Tappin, Struthers, Straiton, Webster, Palmer and White, who are to consult and report a plan of organization to a meeting which will assemble at the residence of Mr. Straiton on next Thursday evening.

The meeting was called by Mr. Straiton, one of the Committee of Seventy who has entered heart and soul into the fight against corruption and crime.

The Common Council Badges—Two Sets Made Last Year—One Bill Paid and the Other Not.

The City Fathers have an inordinate passion for finery of every description. One of their most cherished whims is the badge of office wrought in pure gold, which every member of the Common Council, and all the clerks, receive every succeeding year. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a relative of Mr. Tweed's, is about the only person in the City outside of the Municipal body who does not consider these badges a disgusting piece of nonsense and an absurd source of expense. Mr. Kirkpatrick looks upon the matter from the dollar and cent stand-point. He makes these toys for the Aldermanic rulers of the City, and being a relative of the great Tweed, charges for them as much as his conscience will permit him. His conscience being elastic, his charges are, in the language of Mr. Hall, perhaps somewhat large. His badges contain each thirty-eight pennyweights of gold, and his price for each is $218. This is all right as regards the excellent Mr. Tweed, through whose Department the matter passes. But the Aldermen are greatly grieved. They are in the habit of estimating jewelry by its weight rather than its workmanship, and as they used to receive badges that weighed sixty-nine pennyweights, from the old maker, Mr. Cooley, of No. 14 Maiden-lane, and as also they retain these badges as their personal property, the majority are of opinion that the "Boss" hardly did the square thing by him. Relatives, of course, have to be provided for from the public crib; but this fodder, in their opinion, came from their private rack. The public will sympathize with the Aldermen when informed that the heavy badges cost only $100, while the light ones cost more than double that sum.

Those provided by Mr. Cooley were furnished in May, 1870. There was a change in the Council, but both Boards got their badges, Cooley furnishing one set and Kirkpatrick the other. Kirkpatrick was paid long ago, but Mr. Cooley is still waiting for his money. He has attempted in vain to obtain a settlement, he has argued, he has prayed, he has coaxed, but all in vain. He has invariably been answered that the claim is all right, that nobody contests it, but that there is no money in the Treasury. He thought this was false at first, but they have repeated it so often that he begins to believe it to be true.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The Anti-Tammany Movement—Reorganization to be Conducted in the Various Wards.

A meeting of the Democratic Reform Association was held last evening at Apollo Hall, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney presiding. There was a very full attendance of delegates from the different Wards present.

Mr. Robert B. Nooney moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic electors of this City, and to all who feel interested in this reform movement, for the purpose of inviting an expression of the views of all citizens opposed to Tammany Hall, to be published in the daily Press on Monday, in connection with a call for a primary election to be issued on the same day. A discussion took place on the subject, which ended in the appointment of the following Committee: Wm. C. Barrett, Abraham R. Lawrence, Max Goepp, Benjamin Wood and Wm. K. Wickham.

A motion, put by Mr. Thomas J. McCahill, to the effect that the Association be called the Democratic Reform Association, was unanimously approved of. The matter was referred to a committee for confirmation.

Mr. Robert B. Nooney moved that the Committee be empowered to issue a call for a primary meeting for delegates to "this" Committee, to be held in each Ward in the City, and consisting of three delegates from each election district, and that the names of the inspectors of elections be nominated by that Committee, such names to be handed in by the members present from the Wards they represent.

Mr. Mitchell thought that one member from each electoral district would be sufficient. It would be a difficult thing to get three respectable gentlemen from each electoral district in the City.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was of opinion that they should have three. Tammany was powerful and would work hard to try and bribe those men. Out of three they would be sure to have at least one upright, honest man upon whom they could rely.

Mr. W. C. Barrett, by special request of the Chair, rose and said he differed with the opinion of Mr. Mitchell. He was in favor of the views of the gentlemen at the other side. The arguments of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Nooney were extremely forcible, and instead of having three men to represent each election district, he would be for having ten, [applause,] and these too ten men Democrats in heart, and opposed to the villainy which had disgraced the Democratic Party, aye, he would be for having 100 men of indomitable nerve, and will who would see that the rights of the Democratic Party were protected.

Mr. Mitchell said he merely suggested one man for the purpose of argument, and withdrew his motion in favor of the majority against him.

After a long discussion, Mr. Nooney's motion, that the number of delegates to compose the General Committee should consist of three gentlemen from each district, at least one to be German, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was agreed that three inspectors of election from each Ward be appointed, whose duty it would be to consult, with the view of selecting three delegates from each election district.

The meeting took a recess for fifteen minutes for the purpose of selecting these inspectors. After recess, the Chairman said that a list of several inspectors had been handed to him from various Wards, and as several of the Wards had been unrepresented he would not make an appointment. He would have all the Wards represented here on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of appointing three inspectors from each. The suggestion was unanimously approved of.

On the motion of Mr. Nooney it was resolved that the primary meetings be held next Wednesday evening between 6 and 9 o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Reported Destruction by Fire of the Steam-Ship Lafayette at Havre.

London, Sept. 23.—The General Transatlatic Company's steam-ship *Lafayette*, Capt. Roussau, which had just arrived at Havre, from New-York, was burned, with her cargo, at the former port yesterday.

[Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, was not in receipt of any information yesterday afternoon in regard to the burning of the steamer *Lafayette* at Havre. The truth of the report was confirmed, however, by a private dispatch received in this City yesterday afternoon by C. Ludmann & Co., of No. 4 South William-street, who shipped 600 tons of wheat by the ill-fated vessel. The dispatch gives no particulars of the conflagration, but simply states the fact that the steamer and her cargo had been destroyed by fire.]

Vessels Wrecked Off Cape Horn, Lower California and Nova Scotia.

The Captain of the ship *Carrie Reed*, from Liverpool, at San Francisco, reports seeing the wreck of an iron ship in Good Success Bay, Terra del Fuego. There was a tent and a boat on the shore which had been recently abandoned. The wreck had a round stern; the topmasts were painted black and the lower masts white. Possibly it was the British steamer *Sam Cearns*, (previously reported,) though the weather was so rough a landing could not be effected in order to ascertain further particulars.

The American three-masted schooner *Samuel Parbley*, which was repaired at Halifax, and left there a week ago for Galveston, sunk off La Have. The crew were saved and taken to Shelburne.

The British ship *Talavera*, ashore in San Ramon Bay, Lower California, may be got off if the weather continues fair. A tug has been sent to her assistance from San Diego. Her Captain reports that he ran out of water and provisions, and was compelled by a mutinous crew to put in for supplies, and ran aground on a hard sand bar. Twelve of the crew deserted in a life-boat Aug. 25, and reached Rosario Sept. 5.

Large Legacies to Religious Societies.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The will of the late A. Champion of this city, whose wealth is supposed to have been several millions, was placed with the Surrogate this morning. He bequeaths one-half of all his real and personal property to the American Bible Society not being under the control or direction of the Baptist denomination. The remainder of his property, with the exception of $1,000, he bequaths to the Presbyterian Society for Foreign Missions, under the control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The $1,000 excepted he bequeaths to Mrs. Susan Edwards. The testament will be contested.

Death of Hon. Ezra Wheeler.

Ezra Wheeler, Register of the Land Office, of Pueblo, Colorado, died at that place yesterday morning. He was born in Chenango County, New-York, in 1820, and was a Representative from Wisconsin in the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee for the District of Columbia

THE LATEST NEWS.

Startling Intelligence from the Indian Territory.

Two Thousand Braves Reported on the War-Path.

Gen. Sherman on the Case of Big Tree and Santanta.

A German Protest Against Certain French Abuses.

Sentence of the Obstructors of the Erie Railroad.

Resumption of Business by the Kuklux Committee.

THE INDIANS.

Two Thousand Warriors Reported on the War Path—The Railroad Surveying Party Turned Back—The Case of Big Tree and Santanta.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—It is rumored here and in Duluth that the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad have met with a large body of hostile Indians, who had compelled them to turn back. The party were to rendezvous at Fort Rice on the 6th. The escort consisted of seven companies of infantry, two of cavalry, a battery of Gatling guns and fifty scouts, a total of about 1,000 men. A Mr. Baldwin, who recently left Fort Wadsworth, says there were rumors that Sitting Bull, with 2,000 warriors, intended to dispute the right of the party to make the survey.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The War Department has transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for his information, a copy of the correspondence between Gen. Pope and Friend Hoag, the Indian Superintendent, who sends a letter of Agent Tatum, detailing the return of the forty-one mules stolen by the Kiowas, and stating that Kicking Bird and other Kiowa Chiefs have made a strong appeal for the release of Santanta and Big Tree. On reaching Gen. Sherman, this correspondence was indorsed by him as follows:

"Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War to ascertain the wishes of the Interior Department. In this case Santanta ought to have been hung, and that would have ended the trouble, but his sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life, and I know these Kiowas well enough to see that they will be everlastingly pleading for his release. He should never be released, and I hope the War Department will never consent to his return to his tribe. As to Big Tree, I do not deem his imprisonment as essential, though he ought to keep Santanta company. With this exception I approve of the action of Agent Tatum, and would advise him to treat the Kiowas as strictly as the Caddoes and other treaty Indians. Kicking Bird can keep the Kiowas peaceable if Santanta is out of the way, and I don't believe him sincere when he asks for his release, but that he is simply acting the part to maintain his influence with his own people."

FRANCE.

German Protest Against French Abuses—Renewal of the Commercial Treaty Between France and England.

Versailles, Sept. 23.—Herr Von Arnim, the German representative near the Government of France, has filed with the Minister of Foreign Affairs a protest against the excesses committed by the French people of Lyons and its vicinity upon the Germans resident of that city and in its neighborhood, who, it is alleged, have been shamefully abused and maltreated. The protest is couched in the most energetic, though temperate, language, and calls, on behalf of the Emperor and people of Germany, for redress. The subject of the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860 is under discussion by President Thiers and the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons.

THE RAILROAD OBSTRUCTORS.

Sentence of the Boys Carroll and Harrington—Impressive Scene in the Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Milford, Penn., Sept. 23.—Judge Dreeher has just sentenced William Carroll and John Harrington, aged fourteen and fifteen years, for obstructing the Erie Road, to pay $100 fine each, the costs of the court and two and a half years' solitary confinement in Philadelphia Penitentiary. The Judge delivered the sentence with great feeling. Strong men wept in the court and the scene was very impressive. The boys received the sentence with apparent coolness. The Judge said he would visit them in prison and watch their course.

KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Failure of Witnesses From South Carolina to Appear—Examination of Those From North Carolina and Arkansas.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The general Kuklux Investigating Committee met again today at the Capitol. F. N. Strudevick, of Hillsboro, N. C., David Gist, of Union County, South Carolina, having been duly summoned and failed to appear as witnesses before the Committee, the Chairman, Senator Scott, was authorized to report the said fact to the Senate at the next session, and request the President of the Senate to issue his warrant for their arrest as being in contempt of the authority of Congress. It was also ordered that copies of this resolution be sent to the above-named parties by mail. The full Committee then adjourned to meet on the first day of the next session of Congress, or sooner, if called by the Chairman; after which the Subcommittee of three, namely, Senators Scott, Pool and Blair, appointed to examine witnesses, organized and examined Col. Wm. L. Saunders, of North Carolina, and Edward Wheeler, of Arkansas. Saunders, whom the Committee have had much trouble in getting before them, refused today to answer all questions as to his connection, or the connection of any other person, with the so-called Kuklux organization, on the ground that he was not compelled to criminate himself or bring upon himself the punishment which, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be visited upon any member of a band of Kuklux for the misdeeds of his fellow-members. The act of Congress of Jan. 24, 1862, was read to him, wherein it is exacted that such plea shall not be held good to excuse a witness from testifying before a Congressional Committee, but he still persisted in his refusal to answer the questions put to him, saying he preferred to rely on the Constitution of the United States rather than an act of Congress. He was then informed that he would be reported to the full Committee at its next meeting, when it is expected Congress will take cognizance of the case and order his arrest for contempt. The two Subcommittees of the Kuklux Committee held meetings today. The Subcommittee for the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida resolved to meet at Augusta Oct. 18. The Subcommittee for Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi will meet at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE BATTLE WITH THE RING.

It was a Summer evening—
Old Kaspar's work was done,
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the green
His little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
While playing close around,
Stop, and with a sober look,
Pick something from the ground,
And come to have his friends expound
The contents of what he had found.

Old Kaspar took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And, with a natural sigh—
"'Tis an old newspaper," said he,
"Which tells the tale of Tammany."

"Now tell us what it's all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries,
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder in her eyes,
"Now tell us of this Tammany Ring,
And why its leaders did not swing."

"It was the people," Kaspar cried,
"Who took the Ring in Court;
But why they didn't punish them
They never would report.
And since they all escaped," quoth he,
"They needs were men of honesty."

"My father dwelt in New-York, then,
An honest laboring man,
Till taxes used his income up,
And then his cares began;
For they from wife and child took bread,
Nor left him where to rest his head."

"Now from the City's hoarded wealth
Its rulers never took;
But strange—the rulers richer grew
And City credit shook.
Still, City finance thus must be
When ruled by men of honesty."

"They say it was a woeful sight,
When the people's wealth was flown,
To see full many thousand men
Demand where it had gone.
What right had they to ask," said he,
"When ruled by men of honesty?"

"Great blame to Tammany was given,
It was accused of sin,"
"And did they really steal the funds?"
Asked little Peterkin.
"Nay, nay, my little boy!" quoth he,
"For they were men of honesty."

"They simply took the City goods
For philanthropic ends,
And what they couldn't use themselves
Was used by Christian friends.
"Sure, every one must say," cried he,
"This was true generosity."

"Yet everybody blamed the Ring,
Called it corrupt, unclean,"
"But what good came of it at last?"
Asked little Wilhelmine.
"Why, that I cannot tell," quoth he,
"For all its members went scot free,
And needs were men of honesty."

WALTER M. IRISH.

AMY'S LOVER.

It was 5 o'clock—5 o'clock on a dull November afternoon—as I, Elizabeth Lacy, the wretched companion of Lady Cunningham, of Northampton Lodge, in the town of Rockledge, stood gazing from the dining-room windows at the gray curtain of fog which was slowly but surely rising between my vision and all outward things, and thinking how like it was in color and feeling and appearance to my own sad life. I have said that I was the "wretched" companion of Lady Cunningham; is it very ungrateful of me to have written down that word? I think not; for if a wearisome seclusion and continual servitude have power to make a young life miserable, mine had fairly earned its title to be called so. I had withered in the cold and dispiriting atmosphere of Northampton Lodge for four years past, and had only been prevented rupturing my chains by the knowledge that I had no alternative but to rush from one state of bondage to another. To attend upon old ladies like an upper servant—to write their letters, carry their shawls, and wait upon them as they moved from room to room—this was to be my lot through life; and if I ever dreamed that a brighter one might intervene, the vision was too faint and idealistic to gild the stern realities which were no dreams.

I dare say there are plenty of people in this world more miserable than I; indeed, I knew it for a fact even at the time of which I speak; and the few friends I possessed were never tired of telling me that I was better off than many, and that I should strive to look on the bright side of things, and to thank Heaven who had provided me with a safe and respectable home, when I might gave been upon the parish. Did not Job have friends to console him in his trouble? Do not we all find in the day of our distress that, whatever else fails, good advice is always forthcoming? Well! perhaps I was ungrateful. At all events, I was young and headstrong, and good advice irritated and worried instead of making me any better. I knew that I was warmly clothed, while beggars stood shivering at the corner of the streets: and that beneath the care of Lady Cunningham no harm could happen to me, while women younger than myself broke God's holy laws to put bread in their mouths. And yet, and yet, so perverse is human nature, and so perverse was mine above all others, that, engaged on my monotonous round of duty, I often envied the beggars their liberty and their rags; and even sometimes wished that I had not been reared so honestly, and had the courage to be less respectable and more free. Perhaps one reason why my life chafed me so fearfully was because I had not been brought up to it. Five years before, I had been the child of parents in good circumstances, and loved and made much of, as only daughters generally are. My father, who held the comfortable living of Fairmead, in Dorretshire, had always managed to keep up the household of gentleman, and my poor delicate mother and myself had enjoyed every luxury consistent with our station in life. She had had her flower-garden and her poultry and her pony-chair, and I my pets and my piano and—my lover. Ah! as I stood at the wire-blinded windows of Lady Cunningham's dining-room that sad November afternoon, and recalled these things, I knew by the pang which assailed me at the thought of Bruce Armytage, which loss of them all had affected me most. My father and mother, who from my youth up had so tenderly loved and guarded me, were in their graves, and with them had vanished all the luxuries and possessions of my early days. But though I stood there a penniless orphan, with no joy in my present and very little hope in my future, the tears had not rushed to my eyes until my memory had rested on Bruce Armytage; and then they fell so thickly that they nearly blinded me; for mingled with his memory came shame as well as regret, and to a woman perhaps shame is the harder feeling of the two. His conduct had been so very strange, so marvelously strange and unaccountable to me, that to that day I had found no clue to it. When he first came down and took lodgings in Fairmead—for the purpose of studying to pass his examination for the law, he said—he had seemed so very, very fond of me that our engagement followed on the avowal of his love as a matter of course. But then his family interfered; they thought, perhaps, that he ought to marry some one higher than myself, though my father was a gentleman, and no man can be more; at any rate, his father wrote to say that Bruce was far too young (his age was then just twenty) to fix upon his choice for life, and that no regular engagement must be made between us until he returned from the two years' foreign tour he was about to make. My father and mother said that old Mr. Armytage was right, and that in two years' time both I and my lover would be better able to form an opinion on so serious a matter. Bruce and I declared it was all nonsense; that fifty years of separation could make no difference to us; and that what we felt then we should feel to our lives' end. And they smiled, the old people, while our young hearts were being tortured, and talked about the evanescence of youthful feelings while we drank our first draught of this world's bitterness. How seldom can old people sympathize with the young! How soon they become accustomed to the cold, neutral tints of middle age, and forget even the appearance of the warm fires of youth at which they lighted those passions which time has reduced to ashes! It was so with my parents. They were not unkind, but they were unsympathetic; they rather hoped, upon the whole, that I should forget Bruce Armytage; and, in order to accomplish their end, they pretended to believe it. But he went, with the most passionate protestations upon his lips that as soon as he returned to England no earthly power should keep us separate; and he never came back to me again! My father and mother had died rather suddenly, and within a few months of each other; our home had been broken up, and at the age of nineteen I had been sent forth upon the world to earn my own living; and, at the age of three and twenty, I was at the same trade, neither richer nor poorer than at first, but with all my faith in the constancy and honor of mankind broken and destroyed; for Bruce Armytage had never found me out, or, as far as I knew, inquired after me. His family had permitted me to leave Fairmead, and enter on my solitary career without a word of remonstrance or regret; since which time I had had no communication with them, though at that period my pride would not have forbidden my sending an account of my trouble to Bruce, believing that he cared for me. Correspondence between us during his foreign tour had been strictly prohibited, and I had no means of ascertaining his address. For a while I had expected he would write or come to me; but that hope had long died out, and the only feeling I had left for him was contempt—contempt for his fickleness and vacillation, or the pusillanimity which could permit him to give up the woman he had sworn to marry because his father ordered him to do so. No! filial obedience carries very little weight with the heart that is pitted against it; and as I thought of it and him, I bit my lip, dashed my hand across my eyes, and hoped the day might yet come when I should be able to show Bruce Armytage how greatly I despised him.

At this juncture the house-maid came bustling into the room with a little note for me—a dear little cocked-hat note—which seemed to speak of something pleasant, and at the writer of which I had no need to guess, for I had but one friend in Rockledge who ever sent such notes to me.

"Waiting for an answer," said the bearer, curtly; and I tore it open and devoured its contents.

DEAR LIZZIE: I think you will be very much surprised to learn that your little friend Amy is engaged to be married! However, it is quite true, although the business was only settled this morning, and the young gentleman has promised to spend the evening with us, and to bring a cousin whom he is anxious to introduce. Will you come and take tea with us also? The doctor has only just told me that Lady Cunningham dines out to-night, or I should have sent before. Do come, Lizzie. Amy is crazy to see you and tell you all her secrets, and you know that you are always sure of a welcome from

Your affectionate friend,
MARY RODWELL.

The perusal of this little epistle threw me into a perfect whirl of excitement and delight, which would have appeared extraordinary to any one who had not been acquainted with the maddening monotony of my daily existence. These Rodwells, the family of the good old doctor who attended Lady Cunningham, were my only friends in Rockledge, the only people with whom I ever caught a glimpse of a happy domestic life, such as had been once my own. To spend the evening at their large, old-fashioned house, which rang from basement to attic with the sound of happy voices, was the only dissipation by which my days were ever varied, and a relaxation all the more precious because, on account of Lady Cunningham's requirements, it came so rarely to me. And on the afternoon in question, when I had allowed myself to become absorbed by fanciful thought, the cordial and unexpected invitation warmed my chilled spirits like a draught of generous wine. All things seemed changed for me; I no longer saw the gray fog nor remembered my mournful past, but in their stead pictured to myself the brightly-lighted, crimson-curtained room at Dr. Rodwell's house, and heard the ringing laughter and merry jests of his many boys and girls. In a moment I had shaken off my despondency—my eyes sparkled, my heart beat: I was in a flutter of anticipation at the pleasure in store for me.

"Is there any answer, Miss?" demanded the house-maid, who had been waiting while I read my note.

"Yes, yes; I will go, of course. Say I will be there in half an hour," I replied, for my evening, in consequence of Lady Cunningham's absence, was at my own disposal. "And, Mary, please bring me up a jug of hot water; I am going to take tea with Mrs. Rodwell."

"Well, I'm very glad of it, Miss; it's a shame you shouldn't have a holiday oftener than you do," returned my sympathising hearer as she departed with my answer.

I must say that during my years of servitude I had nothing to complain of respecting the treatment I received from the hands of servants. I have read of needy companions nd governesses being cruelly insulted and trampled on by their inferiors; I never was. From the first they saw I was a gentlewoman, and to the last they treated me as such.

With a hasty vote of thanks to Mary for her kind speech, I ran upstairs to my own bedroom to make the few preparations needful for my visit. I knew that Mrs. Rodwell would not desire me to dress; but to arrange my hair anew with a blue ribbon woven in it, and to change my dark merino body for a clear muslin Garibaldi, made me look fresh and smart, without taking up too much of the precious time I had to spend at her house. Besides, were there not to be some gentlemen present? At that thought my mind reverted to the wonderful news of Amy's engagement, and I could scarcely proceed with my toilet for thinking of it. Little Amy! younger by five years than myself, who had always appeared so shy and modest and retiring—was it possible she could have had a lover without my knowing it? And now to be actually engaged! going to be married at her age! It almost seemed incredible, until I remembered with a sudden sigh that I had been no older myself when Bruce Armytage proposed to me, and had been able to keep my secret very well until the necessity for doing so was over.

But I would not let such thoughts engross me now, for I had no wish to carry a long face to Mrs. Rodwell's house; so I hurried on the remainder of my things, and wrapping myself up warmly in a dark cloak hurried bravely out into the evening air. It was then 6 o'clock, and the fog was denser than before; but what cared I for outer dullness any longer. My imagination ran on before me, vividly picturing the cheerful scene in which I should so soon mingle, and my feet tripped after it, joyous as my heart. I had not far to go, and my eagerness shortened the way; so that in a few minutes I was rapping at Dr. Rodwell's hall door and scraping my feet upon his scraper. How quickly it was opened by little Amy herself! And what a mixture of bashfulness, pleasure, and self-importance was in her blushing face as I threw my arms around her neck and warmly congratulated her.

"Come upstairs, Lizzie," she entreated in a whisper; "come up and take off your things and I'll tell you all about it."

We were soon in her own room—that cozy room in which she and her younger sister Mattie slept, and which bore so many evidences of their mother's tender care and thought for them.

"And so you are really engaged to be married, Amy?" I exclaimed as the door closed behind us. "That was a very astounding piece of intelligence to me, who had never heard the faintest whisper of such a thing before."

"You forget you have not been near us for a month," she answered, laughing; "but the truth is, Lizzie, it was all so uncertain till this morning that mamma said it would be very unwise to mention it to anybody; so that you were the first recipient of the news, after all."

"Well, I suppose I must be satisfied with that; and when did you meet him, Amy?"

"Last month, up in London, while I was staying with my aunt Charlesworth."

"And is it a settled thing, then?"

"Oh, yes! His parents have consented, and are coming to Rockledge on purpose to call on us. And—and—he came down this morning to tell papa; and I believe we are to be married in the Spring."

"So soon?" I ejaculated, thinking how easily some people's courtships ran.

"Yes," replied Amy, blushing; "and he is here this evening, you know, with his cousin, who is staying at Rockledge with him. He talked so much about this cousin, but oh, he is not half so nice-looking as himself; and—and—I hope you will like him, Lizzie dear," kissing me affectionately as she spoke, "for I have told him so much about you."

"I am sure I shall, Amy," I replied, as I returned her caress. We were on the staircase at the time, descending to the dining-room. "I assure you I am quite impatient to see your hero. By the by, dear, what is his name?"

"Armytage." And then, seeing my blank look of amazement, she repeated it: "Armytage. Have you never heard the name before? I think it's such a pretty one. Amy Armytage," she whispered finally in my ear, as, laughing merrily, she pushed me before her into the dining-room.

It was all done so suddenly that I had no time to think about it, for before the echo of her words had died away, I was in the midst of the family group, being warmly kissed by Mrs. Rodwell, and Mattie, and Nelly, and Lotty, and shaken hands with by the dear, kind old doctor and his rough school-boys.

"Well, Lizzie dear," exclaimed my motherly hostess, as she claimed me for a second embrace, "this is quite an unexpected treat, to have you here to-night; I thought we were never going to see you again. But you look pale, my child; I am afraid you are kept too much in the house. Doctor, what have you been about, not to take better care of Lizzie? You should give her a tonic, or speak to Lady Cunningham on the subject."

But the good old doctor stuck both his fingers into his ears. "Now, I'm not going to have any talk about pale looks or physic bottles to-night," he said; "the time for doctoring today is over. Miss Lizzie, you just come and sit between Tom and me, and we'll give you something that will beat all the tonics that were ever invented. Here, Mattie, pass the scones and oatcakes down this way, will you? If you children think you are going to keep all the good things up at your end of the table, you are very much mistaken," and with no gentle touch my hospitable friend nearly pulled me down into his own lap.

"Now, doctor!" exclaimed Mrs. Rodwell, with an affectation of annoyance, "I will not have you treat my guests in this way. Lizzie has come to see me, not you, and she sits by no side but mine. Besides, you have not even given me time to introduce the gentlemen to her. Lizzie, my dear, we must all be friends here this evening. Mr. Bruce Armytage, Mr. Frederick Armytage—Miss Lacy. And now, doctor, we'll go to tea as soon as you please."

I had known from the moment of my entering the room that there were strangers in it, but I had not dared to glance their way. Amy's announcement of her lover's name had come too unexpectedly to permit me to form any fixed idea upon the subject, excepting that it was the same as mine had borne, and yet when Mrs. Rodwell repeated it with the familiar prefix, strange to say, I seemed to hear it with no second shock, but to have known the bitter truth all along.

Not so, however, Bruce Armytage; for Mrs. Rodwell's introduction was scarcely concluded before I heard his voice (unforgotten through the lapse of years) exclaim, "Miss Lacy!" in a tone of surprise which could not but be patent to all.

Cold and pulseless as I had felt before, the mere tones of his voice sent the blood rushing from my heart to my head, till the room and the tea-table and the group of living figures swam before my dazzled eyes. I felt my weakness, but I determined all the more that no one else should guess at it, and mentally stamped upon my heart to make it steady against the moment when its energies should be required.

"You have met Mr. Armytage before, Lizzie?" said Mrs. Rodwell with a pleasant astonishment.

Then I lifted my eyes and looked at him. Good God! What is the vital force of this feeling called love which thou has given to us, far oftener to prove a curse than a blessing, that after years of separation, coldness and neglect, it has the strength to spring up again, warm and passionate as ever, at the sight of a face, the tone of a voice or the touch of a hand? Has nothing the power to trample life out of it? Will it always revive when we think it most dead, and turn its pale, mutilated features up to the glare of day? Shall our mortal dust, even when coffined in the mould, stir and groan and vainly strive to make itself heard, as the step of one whom we have loved passes sorrowfully over the fresh grass beneath which we lie?

I lifted up my eyes and looked upon Bruce Armytage, to be able to say truly if I had met him before. Yes, it was he, but little altered during our five years of separation, excepting that he had passed from a boy to a man. He colored vividly beneath my steady gaze; for a moment I thought he was about to seize my hand, but my eyes forbade him, and he shrank backward.

"Mr Armytage and I *have* met before," I said with a marvellous quietness, in answer to Mrs. Rodwell's previous question—"when I was living in my old home at Fairmead; but that is so many years ago that we are nothing but strangers to each other now."

At these words any purpose which he might have entertained of claiming me as an old acquaintance evidently died out of Bruce Armytage's mind; for, retreating a few paces, he bowed coldly to me, and took a seat, where his proper place now was, by Amy's side.

"Oh, not strangers, my dear—oh no!" exclaimed Mrs. Rodwell, who had taken my answer in its literal sense. "You must all be friends together here, you know, if it is only for Amy's sake. Mr. Frederick Armytage, will you be so kind as to pass the muffins up this way? Thank you! Now, Lizzie, my dear, you must make a good tea."

I sat down between my host and hostess, triumphant on the subject of the manner in which I had acquitted myself, and feeling strong enough for any future trial; but before many minutes had elapsed I was overtaken by a sickly and oppressive sensation for which I was quite unable to account. The hot flush which had risen to my face while speaking to Bruce Armytage died away, leaving a cold, leaden weight upon my breast instead; my pulses ceased their quick leap and took to trembling; the rich dainties which the doctor and his wife heaped upon my plate nauseated me even to contemplate; and a whirring confusion commenced in my head, which obliged me to rally all my forces before I could answer a simple question. The noise and laughter of the tea-table seemed to increase every minute; and if one might judge from the incessant giggling of Amy, Mattie, Nelly, and Lotty, the two gentlemen at the other end were making themselves very agreeable. I tried to eat; I tried to force the buttered toast and plum-cake and rich preserves down my throat, but there was something there which utterly prevented my swallowing them.

"Lizzie, my dear, are you not well?" inquired Mrs. Rodwell, presently. The friendly interrogation saved me. I had just been relapsing into a state of weakness which might have resulted in hysteria; her words recalled me to myself. Should all the table know that I was grieving? Or rather should he—he who had deserted me and had forsworn himself, who now sat by the side of his newly betrothed—guess that his presence had the slightest power to affect me? Good heavens! where was my pride? where the contempt which I had hoped to have an opportunity of showing for him? I almost sprang from my chair at the thought.

"Not well, dear Mrs. Rodwell!" I exclaimed, speaking as fast and as shrilly as people generally do under the circumstances; "why what can make you think so? I never felt better in my life. But, really, you do so oppress me with good things that it is quite impossible I can do justice to them all and talk at the same time. No, doctor, not another piece of cake. I couldn't, really; thank you all the same. You know there is a limit to all things, though you never seem to think so where I am concerned."

While my voice thus rang out, harshly and unnaturally, across the table, I felt that the dark eyes of Bruce Armytage were regarding me from the other end, and I wished I had the courage to stare him down, but I had not. By-and-by, however, when he was again engaged in conversation, I tried to let my eyes rove in his direction, as though I were an uninterested hearer, but the moment that they reached him, he raised his own as if by intuition, and my lids dropped again. I hated myself for this indecision, though I felt it was but nervousness, and that were we alone together but for five minutes I should have strength of mind to look him in the face, and tell him what I thought of his behavior. As it was, however, it was a great relief to me when the doctor gave the order to march, and the whole party adjourned to the drawing-room. As soon as we had entered it Amy left her lover's side and flew to mine.

"Oh, Lizzie," she whispered as we sat in a corner together, "do tell me what you think of him! I am dying to hear. Is he not very handsome?"

"Very handsome," I answered with closed lips.

"Much better looking than his cousin?"

"Yes, certainly; there is no comparison between them," which was true, inasmuch as Frederick Armytage, with his fair hair and blue eyes, was a washed-out, sickly-looking creature by the side of his dark stalwart cousin Bruce.

"I knew you would say so, Lizzie; I was sure you would agree with me. But just fancy you having met Bruce before! Where was it, and when? I couldn't ask you a lot of questions at tea-time, but you made me so curious."

"Amy," I said suddenly, for I felt this was a subject on which she must not be inquisitive, "when I knew Mr. Bruce Armytage, I was living at home with my dear father and mother at Fairmead, and you must be aware that an allusion to those days cannot be a pleasant allusion to me. So, please, like a dear girl, don't ask me any more questions about it, or let me remember that I ever saw your friend before I met him here to-night."

"I won't," said Amy, submissively. "Poor, dear Lizzie!" and she stroked my hand with her soft, little palm.

"And do not mention me to him, either. Our acquaintance was but a brief one; he can have no interest left in the matter."

"Oh, but he has, though, Lizzie," with a shy upward glance. "He was talking about you all tea-time; his cousin and I thought he would never stop. He asked where you were, and what you were doing, and seemed so sorry when I told him of Lady Cunningham, and what a cross old thing she is, and said several times that he could not get over the surprise of having met you here to-night."

"Indeed! He has a more retentive memory than I have; you can tell him so next time he speaks of me." I answered so haughtily that little Amy looked timidly up in my face, and I remembered suddenly that I was speaking of her lover. "There is your mamma beckoning to you, Amy: and Mattie and Tom are clearing away the chairs and tables. I suppose they want a dance. Tell them I shall be charmed to play for them;" and then, seeing that Bruce Armytage was crossing the room with a view to seeking Amy, I quickly left my seat, and taking possession of the music-stool, commenced to rattle off a polka. Soon they were all busily engaged in dancing, and the noise occasioned by their feet and voices almost prevented my hearing the conversation which Mrs. Rodwell, who had taken up a station with her knitting close to the piano, addressed to me.

"You were very much surprised to hear our news, Lizzie, I'm sure," she began, as she bent toward my ear.

"Very much surprised, Mrs. Rodwell—never more so."

"Ah!" with a sigh, "dear Amy is full young—only eighteen last October, you know, Lizzie; but I think she'll be happy. I'm sure I trust so. He is a very steady young man, and they are to live in Rockledge, which is a great comfort to me."

"In Rockledge!" Was I to undergo the pain of continual intercourse with him, or the alternative of quitting my present situation? "Did I hear you rightly, Mrs. Rodwell?"

"Yes, my dear. His papa, who appears to be a very pleasant old gentleman, has decided to set him up in an office here, that Amy may not be separated from her family. So thoughtful of him, Lizzie, is it not?" Very! I remember the pleasant old gentleman's conduct on a similar occasion more immediately concerning myself, and could scarcely trust my voice to answer her.

"You have heard that Mr. Armytage is in the law, have you not?" I nodded my head: I had heard it. "A nice profession—so gentlemanly; and he is a fine-looking young man, too; don't you think so? I have heard that some people prefer his cousin's looks to his; but beauty is such a matter of taste, and Amy is quite satisfied on the subject. You may stop playing now, my dear, for they have all done dancing. Nelly, child, how hot you are! Come away at once from the draught of the door."

"A waltz, a waltz, Lizzie!" they all shouted as they surrounded the piano.

"Perhaps Miss Lacy is tired," suggested the deep voice of Bruce Armytage. I had been going to plead for a brief respite, but at that sound the desire for repose fled, and without a look in his direction I returned to the instrument and began to play the dance they had asked for. But I had not long been so occupied before I became aware that some one among them continued to hover about the piano, and felt by intuition that it was Bruce Armytage. At that discovery my fingers flew faster and more gaily, and I regarded the notes before me with a fixed smile, while, in order to keep up my courage, I kept repeating to myself: "He deserted me: he left me for no fault of mine. My father and mother died, and he never came near me in my sorrow. He is fickle, base, dishonorable—unworthy of regard." I tried to set the notes of the waltz that I was playing to the words, "Fickle, base, dishonorable!" but they refused to be so matched, and only seemed to repeat instead, "I loved him, I loved him, I loved him!" and then a blurred mist came before my eyes, and I had to play from memory: for Bruce Armytage had taken up his station at the back of the piano and was looking me full in the face.

"It is a long time since we met, Miss Lacy," he remarked presently, but in so low a voice that had my hearing not been sharpened by anger at his daring to address me, I do not think I should have caught the words.

"Do you think so?" I answered carelessly, for I felt that I must say something.

"How can you ask? Have the last five years passed so pleasantly as to leave no evidence of the flight of time?"

"Considering," I replied, panting with indignation at what appeared to me such thorough indifference to my feelings, "considering, Mr. Armytage, that during the years you speak of I have lost both my dear parents, I should think you might have spared me the allusion."

"Forgive me. I did not mean to wound you. But if the loss of your parents is the only loss you have to regret during those five years, you are happier than some, Miss Lacy. Death is natural, but there are griefs (the loss of love and hope, for instance,) almost too unnatural to be borne."

How dared he, how dared he—he who had treated me in so cruel and unnatural a manner himself, who had but just plighted his faith afresh to my friend—quietly stand there, looking me in the face with his dark searching eyes, and taunt me with the barrenness of the life which he had made sterile? Much as I had loved him—much as I feared I loved him still—I could have stood up at that moment and denounced him to them all as a traitor and a coward. But I thought of Amy, dear little innocent, confiding Amy, and I was silent.

"*I* have not lost them," I answered him, quietly. "Therefore I cannot sympathise with your allusion. The death of my dear parents was more than sufficient trouble for me; all else of solace that this world can give me is mine."

"Do you mean to tell me——" he commenced quickly.

"I mean to tell nothing," I replied in the same cold tones. "I am not in the habit of discussing my private affairs with strangers. Had you not better go to Amy? I see that she is sitting out this dance."

Upon which he gravely inclined his head in acquiescence, and left me to myself.

"Lizzie, Lizzie, how fast you have been playing! We are all out of breath," exclaimed Mattie, as she and Tom danced up to my side. "Get up, there's a good girl, and let me take your place; we are going to have a game of 'Magical Music.' Tom, will you go out first? That's right; now, girls, what shall we hide? Oh, papa's keys; they will do, and then, if he wants them, he will take quite an interest in coming and joining in the game himself."

I resigned my seat, and stole a hasty glance at the other end of the room. Mrs. Rodwell was busily engaged upon her knitting, and Bruce was sitting on an ottoman close by Amy's side; so, gasping for fresh air and one moment's solitude, and unperceived by the laughing group of children, I left the apartment and ran hastily up to the bed-room which I had first entered. The gas was lighted there, and the fire burned warmly on the hearth, but in my present state of feeling neither warmth nor light was what I most desired. I felt as though I were choking—as though, if no relief were at hand, I must scream aloud or dash my head against the wall, for my nerves were overstrung, and the demon of hysteria was gaining strength with every minute, and I almost feared would win the victory. But pride came to my assistance—that mighty supporter of human weakness—and flying to the window, I raised the sash and leaned my head out of it, drinking in deep draughts of the foggy night air. And as I did so, watching the bustle in the street below and the calm stars in the sky above, I felt strength return to me—strength, not to avoid suffering, but to suffer in patience. The tears rose to my eyes and fell quietly over my cheeks, and as they fell they seemed to dissolve the hard, dry lump which had settled in my throat and threatened to deprive me of breath. I thought of Bruce Armytage as I had known him in the past, and my tears fell fast for the loss I had sustained in him; but I thought of him also as I saw him in the present, and pride and jealousy made me dash them from my eyes, and resolve that if I died—yes, if I died of grief and love and longing combined—he should never have the gratification of knowing that I had retained one particle of my old affection for him. With which intent I hurried on my walking things, determined not to expose myself any longer to the danger of betrayal; but before I had finished doing so, Mrs. Rodwell was in the room, all anxiety to know what had occasioned my sudden absence.

"What is the matter, Lizzie? Did you feel the heat of the room? Why, my dear child, you are never going? It is only just 9 o'clock!"

"Yes, dear Mrs. Rodwell. I think I had better do so. Lady Cunningham will not be late to-night, and you know how particular she is about my being at home before her. Please let me go."

"Well, dear, it must not be so long again before we see you. We must try and get up a few parties this Winter, as it will be Amy's last in the home circle. And mind, Lizzie, that you are to be one of her bridesmaids; she insists upon it."

"Ah! She is very kind, as you all are, but we will talk of that when the time comes. Good-night, dear Mrs. Rodwell. Kiss the girls for me: I won't go into the drawing-room, such a figure as I am."

But Mrs. Rodwell accompanied me down the stairs, conversing as she went:

"I am sorry the Doctor is from home, my dear; he would have seen you round to Northampton Lodge; but he is never to be depended on from one hour to another, you know."

"Oh, 'it is of no consequence, Mrs. Rodwell; I am used to going alone."

"But I don't half like your doing it, Lizzie: the night is so very dark and——"

"Allow me to have the pleasure of accompanying Miss Lacy, Mrs. Rodwell," said the voice of Bruce Armytage. We had reached the drawing-room floor by that time, and he stood on the threshold of the open door.

"No, no!" I exclaimed as I shrank backward, "I do not desire it: I would rather go alone;" and with a hasty kiss on Mrs. Rodwell's cheek, I ran down the remaining stairs and out at the hall door. The wind was blowing fresh and cold as I turned into the open air, and the night was very dark, but I thought of nothing but his offer to accompany me, and I hurried onward. Did he wish to add insult to injury?

But I had not gone far when I heard the sound of footsteps running after me; and I had hardly realized it was indeed himself before he was by my side, apologizing for his presence by the excuse that Mrs. Rodwell had desired him to overtake me and see me home. Would I forgive what might otherwise seem an intrusion to me? I was too indignant to vouchsafe him any answer.

We walked on in silence side by side for several minutes; I with my head bent down and holding my thick cloak around me, and he vainly endeavoring to look me in the face. At last, as though making a great effort, he cleared his throat and said:

"I suppose, after the manner in which you spoke to me at the piano this evening, my pride ought to forbid my attempting any further explanation with you, but in this case I have one feeling more powerful than pride, Miss Lacy, and I must ask you what you meant by saying that all that this world could give of solace was yours?"

"I meant what I said," I answered abruptly, "or rather, that I require no pity from you or any other stranger. Our paths in life are widely enough divided now: let each walk in his own track, without interfering with the other."

"That is easier said than done, perhaps," he replied; "it is difficult in this world for people to forget what they have been."

"It does not appear so to me."

"Ah, perhaps you are differently, more happily constituted than most. They told me so long ago, though I did not believe them. Will you consider an old friend impertinent for asking if that from which you derive your solace now is the same from which you derived it then? and if so, why I still find you unsettled in life?"

"You are speaking in riddles," I replied. "I do not understand you."

"Your present engagement—is it the same which separated us? Do not be afraid to tell me the truth, Lizzie: I have borne a good deal in my lifetime, and am proof against suffering."

His voice was so tender and kind, so much like the voice which I remembered in the old days of our love, that it won me to listen to him quietly. "My engagement!" I echoed in surprise. "What are you talking of? I have never been engaged—never since—" and then I halted, fearing what my revelation might suggest to him.

"What do you tell me?" he exclaimed. "What object have you in deceiving me? Were you not engaged, even before your parents' death, to young Hassell, of Fairmead, and was it not by his father's means that your present situation was procured for you? I little thought to meet you here," he added bitterly. "I imagined you were married long ago, or I should have been more careful of my own feelings. And now you are engaged for the third time! How easily life runs for some people."

"Who could have told you such a falsehood?" I said, turning to him. "It is true that old Mr. Hassell stood my friend when I had not one in the world, and that he found my present situation for me; but as to being engaged to his son, why, he is a married man—he married my own cousin."

"Could the mistake have arisen so?" said Bruce Armytage, as he seized my hand. "Oh, Lizzie, do not be angry: think what I have gone through! When I returned home from that wretched foreign tour, during which I was not allowed to correspond with you, the first news which I heard from my own family was that your father and mother had died some eighteen months before, and that you were engaged to Robert Hassell and living with some old lady (no one could tell me where) until the time for your marriage arrived. I would not believe them; I rushed down to Fairmead myself to make inquiries, and reached there on the very day of young Hassell's wedding with Miss Lacy. Do you think I was a coward not to stop and see the bride, believing her to be yourself? Perhaps I was; but I flew from the spot as though I had been haunted; and I suffered—ah, Lizzie, I cannot tell how much! It is so fearful, so awful a thing to teach one's self to believe the heart in which we have trusted to be faithless and unworthy."

"I know it," I said in a low voice, which was nearly choked by my tears.

"How I have lived since that time I can hardly tell you," he continued as he pressed my hand. (I knew it ought not to remain in his, but it was so sweet to feel it there.) "I have had very little hope, or peace, or happiness, though I have struggled on through it all, and made myself a name in my profession. And then to meet you again to-night so unexpectedly, still free, but promised to another, myself and my love so evidently forgotten, and to feel that it has been but a chance that separated us! Oh, Lizzie, it is almost harder than it was at first."

"I am not engaged," I answered, sobbing; "you chose to take my words at the piano as meaning so, but it was your mistake, not mine. I have lived much in the manner you describe yourself to have done—not very happily, perhaps, and finding my best relief in work. But I am glad to have met you, Bruce—glad to have heard from your own lips what parted us; and I thank you for this explanation, though it comes too late."

"But why too late, my dearest?" he exclaimed joyfully. "Why, if you are free to accept my hand, and can forgive all that has made us so unhappy in the past, should we not bury our mutual trouble in mutual love? Oh, Lizzie, say that you'll be mine—say that you'll be my own wife, and help me to wipe out the remembrance of this miserable mistake!"

I thought of Amy. I looked at him with astonishment: I recoiled from him almost with disgust. Was I to accept happiness at the expense of that of my dear friends, of the only creatures who had shown me any affection during my long years of exile from him? Oh, no. I would rather perish in my solitude. The very fact that he could propose it to me made him sink lower in my estimation.

"Bruce," I exclaimed, "you must be mad, or I am mad so to tempt you from your duty. Think of all your offer involves—of the distress, the disappointment, the shame it would entail on those who have been more than friends to me; and consider if it is likely I could be so dishonorable to them as to take advantage of it."

"I don't understand you, my darling," he said, with a puzzled look.

"Not understand?" I reiterated, in surprise, "when your engagement to Amy Rodwell was only settled this morning, and the preliminaries for your marriage are already being talked of! Would you break her heart in the attempt to heal mine? Bruce, we must never see each other again after this evening."

"Oh, Lizzie, Lizzie!" he said, shaking his head, "we are playing at dreadful cross-purposes. Did it never enter into your wise little pate to inquire which Mr. Armytage was going to marry Amy Rodwell? I can assure you I have no desire or intention to risk getting a pistol-shot through my heart for stepping into my cousin Frederick's shoes."

"And is it really—is it really, then, Frederick whom she is going to marry?" I exclaimed, breathless with the shock of this new intelligence. "Oh, how can she?"

"It is indeed," he answered, laughing. "Lizzie, did you seriously think that it was I? Why, what a taste you must give me credit for, to choose that pretty little piece of white-and-pink china, after having had the chance of such a woman as yourself! And now, what is my answer?"

What it was I leave for my readers to guess. Let those who have thirsted until life's blood lay as dry dust in their veins thrust the chalice of sparkling wine from their parched lips if they will; I am not made of such stern stuff as that.—*Temple Bar.*

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Only to get the three R's taught as they ought to be taught would be an immense advance. A child that, exchanging school for field or factory, cannot write and rithmetize fairly, and read without effort might as well never have been at school at all, for it has learned there nothing that will not be presently forgotten. But the child must be a born idiot that cannot, within the half-dozen years commonly spent at a national school, learn this little, provided it care to learn and its master to teach, as both might easily be made to do by pressure which school inspectors on the one hand, and employers of labor on the other, are in a position to bring to bear. Children who had learnt only as much as this would be in possession of at least the key of knowledge; but this, though a *sine quâ non*, without which nought else would much avail, would also itself avail little without some important accompaniments. The key would soon grow rusty from neglect unless curiosity about what it could unlock afforded adequate motive for frequently using it; and a schoolboy's curiosity on that point is usually more or less keen, according as his reading and other lessons have been more or less interesting. If the staple of these has been Canaanitish topography or Jewish pedigrees, the book-learning he has already taken in may well have been quite enough to surfeit him, and to leave him irreverently indifferent about the distance of Kadesh-barnea from Ezion-gebir, and whether it was Jochabed that begat Ahitub, or Ahitub that begat Jochabed. But he will probably be in a more receptive mood if the pages he has been accustomed to spell through have shown him the heroic three hundred standing up against the Persian myriads at Thermopylæ, or as the heroic eight hundred dashing up Balaklava's valley of the shadow of death, or Etna belching forth flames, or the St. Lawrence crashing down Niagara; or if he has had explained to him why Mars is red and the moon spotty, or why water rises in a siphon and does not go on rising in a diving-bell. These are things by feeding upon which, together with a judicious admixture of *Arabian Nights* and *Robinson Crusoe*, the childish appetite grows into an insatiable craving for more of the like nutriment; and of things of this sort, those which are specially suitable for serving as whetstones to childish faculties, are those which approach nearest to the domain of physical science. In the common occurrences of daily observation, a child whose eyes have been opened to some of their inner significance, will find inexhaustible matter to wonder and guess and question, and likewise to be eager to read about, and there are very simple ways in which early schooling may help to create an interest in such phenomena. To begin at the beginning is scarcely perhaps, the best way. It has been settled in France—or, rather, had been, previously to the recent unsettlement of all things in that unfortunate land—that in the very humblest schools the elements of mathematics, mechanics, physics and chemistry should be taught. But elementary abstractions are, for the most part, over-subtle for juvenile apprehension, and somewhat too dry for the juvenile palate; and, instead of commencing with them, it would seem preferable to plunge at once *in medias res*, even as the late Dean of HEREFORD used to do at King's Sombourn school, when, with the aid of a squirt, a pop-gun, or a boiling kettle, he would explain the properties of air or water or steam; or as Prof. TYNDALL'S plan was, when, by "illustrations drawn from the plough, the crow-bar, or the see-saw in the play-ground," he used to make the lucky urchins of whom, at one time, he had tutorial charge "perfectly enthusiastic about their studies in practical mechanics." Every schoolmaster, it is true, is not a Tyndall or a Dean Dawes, but neither need he be in order to adopt their method. He need but have that moderate amount of tact and patience without which he cannot be fit to teach anything, together with such an acquaintance with the special subject to be taught as, if he have it not already, he may readily acquire by merely reading a little ahead of his pupils, and as most national schoolmasters would speedily manage to acquire somehow, if forewarned that the pecuniary recommendations made regarding them in the periodical reports of the school inspectors would depend on their doing or not doing so.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A PRIVATE DINNER IN JAPAN.—A Japanese correspondent of the Virginia City *Territorial Enterprise* writes: "I do not know how I can better illustrate the inside of select society here than to relate the occurrences of a dinner-party given by the head commercial agent of one of the most powerful Princes, to a prominent foreign Plenipotentiary and some invited guests. Proceeding to the commercial buildings we there met our host and a retinue of retainers, ready for fun, frolic, or fighting, as the humor of their lord might determine. At the quay lay a magnificent barge engaged for the use of our party, and, seating ourselves Oriental fashion, in a short time were propelled four miles up the river to a magnificent tea-house, where a numerous assemblage awaited our coming. Upon alighting we were greeted with cordial welcome and especial politeness, and at once were escorted to the reception and entertainment room, where we found actors, jugglers, musicians, and at least fifty dark-eyed singing girls, instructed to minister to the wants or amusement of the guests. After a brief prelude from their orchestra the troupe of jugglers appeared before us and performed countless feats of legerdemain with a dexterity surprising to us all. The most peculiar and artistic feat was called the 'Magic Butterfly;' and as I had seen the trick attempted by Japanese and Chinese at home, the surpassing neatness and skill of the grave and serious-looking performer provoked my warmest admiration. Indeed, the science of this fellow as far exceeded the weak attempts I had before witnessed, as the wondrous dramatic representations of Hon. BOB LOWERY or GEORGE CAIN, Esq., did the stale eloquence of FORREST, BOOTH or MCKEAN BUCHANAN. The artist took pieces of silk gauze and made them into imitation butterflies. On a low table he arranged some bouquets of flowers, and his preparations were complete. Stepping back a few paces, he unfolded a fan, and instantly the air was filled with the automaton insects. Slowly waved the air-endowed wand, and while some of the butterflies circled around and above his head, others sought the carnation buds of the bouquets, lingered lovingly on each bright blossom an instant, grouped on a large rose, fluttered as in flight, and at last, at a gentle motion of the master, flew to his side and were slowly gathered together. It was simply astonishing, and our hearty applause obtained a repetition of the artist's skill. Meanwhile the feast had begun, and as the wine circulated actors displayed their merits, young girls touched the national guitar with tender melody, national and war songs were chanted, fire-works of exceeding beauty gleamed in the entwining foliage, at least two score of lovely young girls swayed hither and thither in the voluptuous dance of their clan, and, in brief, we were entertained in a style far exceeding that of any previous feast which it had been my good fortune to attend. As the sparkling wine relaxed the sociability of our keen-eyed host, he asked the interpreter to inquire of the Minister which of the girls he deemed the loveliest. The question was a delicate one, and the diplomat hesitated; but on being pressed he pointed out a tall, lithe, graceful girl, whose eyes, shaded by drooping lashes, disclosed occasionally flashes of lightning fervor, and whose carnation lips, faultless features, and ill-concealed bust would have thrilled an iceberg. 'She is yours!' cried the Yakonin. 'Advance to your master!' Instantly, with face dyed with crimson, she advanced to the seat of the Minister, prostrated her beautiful face to the matting, and knelt, his willing slave. We were all filled with astonishment, as this episode unfolded a curious and novel phase of Japanese life. Upon being questioned, the host said it was usual to make such gifts to honored friends; that the next day he should visit the parents of the girl, pay them two or three hundred rios, (a rio is one dollar and six cents, gold,) secure her future clothing and food, and all was well. So that, whether the girl be taken as a concubine or as a servant, it was all that was required."

A GROUSE DRIVE.—There is not a house in view, nor any sign of man, except that now and then, on the hill-side to the left, we catch the sound of distant shots, and see faint jets of smoke drifting up, marking where some other sportsmen are lying in ambush. With a row of cartridges ranged on the wall, ready for action, and the gun leaning against the roofless station, we may abandon ourselves to the dreamy delights of the day. The stillness is almost oppressive, only broken at times by the startling boom of a large humble-bee that flies past. A story is told of a short-sighted old gentleman, who was so excited while waiting, as we are, in a station, that he shot at one of these humble-bees, mistaking it for a grouse, as it noisily flew toward him! The misadventure might well have happened to Mr. Briggs when he took a day's grouse-shooting at a friend's. Now and then, too, a painted lady or fritillary butterfly flits by, in keeping with the gorgeous colors around. But hist! Far, far away on the hill-tops rumbles the echo of a distant shot. The birds are on the wing, and, with heart beating high, we seize our gun, and prepare to do our part with credit. In nine cases out of ten, the first arrival is a shy old cock-grouse, who has sprung up a mile before the beaters. Onward he comes over the hills, at first no larger than the bee above mentioned; but he flies at the rate of 150 miles an hour, and is upon us in a moment. There is barely time to lift and cock the gun before he is within range. It is aimed in his face, and the trigger pulled when he is within fifty yards. He is killed stone-dead, but such is the impetus he has acquired that he drifts to the station before striking the ground. After two or three such shots, it is necessary occasionally to duck the head behind the wall, in order to escape a blow in the face from a falling grouse. This would be no trifle, and would infallibly spoil a man's shooting for the day, if not for longer. Sometimes a pack of fifty, or it may be a hundred, birds pass over, and, if they fly widely, every barrel will be emptied. The object to be attained is to kill one bird as they come, and then, turning quickly round, to drop a second as they disappear; but, owing to the pace at which driven and terrified grouse travel, it requires a very quick and good shot to bag the two birds. Sometimes, in their blind flight, they have been known to fly in the shooter's face, and, in the old muzzle-loading days, a friend at a neighboring station, thus surprised as he was in the act of reloading, knocked the bird down as it passed him with his powder-flask. The old cocks cry "Coc! coc! coc!" as they rise, and the packs make a curious gabbling noise, sounding something like "Go, go, go! go back! go back!" But we do not retire, and continue indefatigably to blaze away as they come up, or as they pass away, till the stream stops, and the wearied beaters come up with the dogs.—*Chambers' Journal.*

AMBER.—A very large proportion of the amber appearing in the various markets of the world is supplied by the province of Prussia, including the neighboring district of Memel. The following particulars are gleaned from a report by MR. WARD, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Memel. In the western portion of the province of Prussia amber is found not only on the sea shore, but also in the mountainous ranges of the interior; excepting, however, in rare cases of its appearance in so-called "nests," amber is only to be met with in isolated places in the latter localities, so that the profit arising from the amber diggings among the hills is but a very moderate one, and may be estimated at about double the amount paid by the proprietors for the wages of the diggers. In East Prussia, however, and especially in that part called the Samland, amber is more abundant, and during the prevalence of certain winds is frequently thrown upon the shore by the sea in large quantities; it is collected there, as well as fished for in the surf; it is also dug out of the sand-hillocks running along the sea coast. In these sand-hillocks regular beds of amber are found enclosed in a soil of blue clay, which is to be met with at an average depth of about 100 feet in a thickness of 25 feet to 30 feet. It is stated that out of some diggings established in those parts 4,500 pounds of amber were raised in the course of four months of the year 1869. Diggings of this kind exist at present in various spots of the Samland. There are establishments at Brusterort, where amber is obtained by divers from the bottom of the sea, and at Schwarzort, near Memel, where it is raised by dredging for it at the bottom of the Curish Haft; the importance and size of the dredging establishment last mentioned has of late years increased considerably, and at present about 80,000 pounds of amber are annually obtained by it. The total amount of amber obtained during the year 1869 in all parts of the province of Prussia by the various means of collection is estimated at about 150,000 pounds, the value of which may be taken at 550,000 Prussian dollars. The quantity collected (by fishing for it) in the sea and upon the shore is about equal to that raised by the digging and dredging works. Accordingly to the opinion of competent persons, the produce of the diggings could be increased considerably by working them upon a regular mining system. Apart from the fact that no certain knowledge has hitherto been arrived at as to the actual extent of the amber fields in the blue clay,—and these fields exist most probably not only in the vicinity of the sea-coast, but also in the interior of the Samland, and even beyond that district and the frontiers of Eastern Prussia,—it is most likely that below the stratum of clay to which the diggings are at present confined there are other strata in which amber would be met with. This supposition is based upon the circumstance that considerable quantities of amber have been found among the soil washed away by the sea during heavy gales from those portions of the coastal sand-hills which lie below the layer of blue clay first alluded to. The prices of the principal kinds of amber, as stated by an official report, vary according to the size, ranging from twenty-two Prussian dollars per pound, where the pieces run about nine to the pound, to four dollars, where the pound requires 100 pieces or more. The prices of larger (so-called cabinet) pieces are subject to great fluctuations, and are fixed by the increase or decrease of demand from the East; the prices of the commoner kinds seldom vary more than about ten per cent. The chief seat of the retail amber trade is Dantzic; the wholesale trade is at present in the hands of only two or three firms in the province of Prussia. The working of the Prussian amber into mouth-pieces, beads, &c., is likewise carried on chiefly at Dantzic, but also in all large cities; of late a manufactory of amber wares has been established at Polangen, a small Russian town near Memel, and it is intended to open similar works at Königsberg, Moscow and at New-York.

ONE OF THE OLD NOBLESSE.—The entrance hall of Bressac was the scene of a gathering such as the old walls of the castle, and the pictures of mailed knights that hung upon them, must have witnessed with a stupefaction unparalleled in the course of their inanimate existence. The DUC DE BRESSAC, attired in black, and with his daughter by his side, was standing at a table on which lay a few large keys. Behind him, in a half circle, were ranged his household; and facing this group thronged a showy cluster of Prussian officers, whose steel spurs and heavy scabbards clanked on the marble of the tesselated flooring. There had been a little uneasiness on the faces of these officers as they neared the castle. They were not sure what kind of reception would be given them; and, though quite able and ready to over-ride sulkiness, or any other form of active or passive antagonism, they naturally preferred that their relations with such a man as the DUC DE BRESSAC should be as exempt from disagreeable incidents as was possible. And in this they were not disappointed. The Duke bowed to them with courtesy, and was answered by that peculiarly-formal yet not ungraceful salute which is in usage in the Prussian army. Then, speaking to them in their own tongue, and with a voice that quavered but little, all things considered, he said: "Gentlemen, the hazards of war have brought you as masters into a house where, under other circumstances, I should have been glad to receive you as guests. I shall not importune you much with my presence while you are here, for my daughter and I will beg your permission to keep our own apartments; but the rest of the house will be yours. My steward has orders to take your pleasure, and will deliver you these keys. This particular key (and he drew one from his pocket) is that of a gallery of heirlooms. You will allow me, General, to remit it to you in person."—*From "Fleur de Lys, a Story of the Late War," in the Cornhill Magazine for September.*

MABEL'S STORY.

We lived far away in the country in a rustic district. My father was Postmaster of the little place, and kept a few groceries for sale. But he had enough to do to maintain his family scantily and clothe them decently. I was sixteen, and housekeeper: my mother was dead, and I was the eldest of us four children. The rest being younger, I strove to do my best for them.

My one great trouble then was my clothes. Other young girls of our station that I associated with, dressed better than I could, and it grieved me. Vanity begins earlier than that in the female heart. I had made up and remade every article of my mother's wardrobe for the children or for me, had worked up every shred to the best advantage; and now that was all gone, and I did need a new dress for the coming Winter. I made my shoes last as long again as other girls did, for I knew my father needed every sixpence he could earn, and I dreaded wanting anything. Not that he ever was cross, but he often sighed, and looked so pained and sorrowful when I asked for money, that I tried to do with as little as possible.

But here it was the last of October; my Summer dresses, poor enough at all times, looked very thin and paltry now.

One Saturday afternoon I shall never forget. It is what I am going to tell of. My work all done, the children at play in the orchard, I combed out my long, brown hair, put on my best cotton frock, selected a plain linen collar of my own making, and pinned it round my neck with an old breastpin, the only bit of jewelry I had ever owned. With me, I think it was an instinct to dress well. Not fine; only neat. Then, taking out my last Winter's best frock, I sat down by the window to see what I could do at renovating it. It was a light blue merino—very light indeed now—and I knew it was too short for me, as I was still growing, and was very shabby. But by turning and putting in a wide band of trimming which I had, I thought it might be made to answer; so I set to work with a will.

The work was vexing. I was trying to do what scarcely could be done; and as I sat sewing and contriving, I felt fit to cry over our poverty. Just then the dog on the shop-sill set up a loud barking, and I looked to see what it was at. A man was coming in at the gate with a pack on his back: a traveling peddler, I knew. He smiled and came in, although I said I did not want anything; and the children, seeing him, came running in too.

"I cannot afford to buy; indeed I cannot," I kept saying. But the man only kept on smiling, and opened his pack on the parlor floor. And it was too great a treat to me to see the things, to make great opposition.

The first that came out was just the very thing I had most longed for—a beautiful fine French merino, of a dark crimson color. I had once seen a dress of this kind, but none had ever been offered for sale in our little place that could equal this in shade or texture.

The peddler looked at me with his keen black eyes as I knelt down to feel the prize I had no hope of winning. "The lady will buy," he said; but I shook my head, and crossing my hands behind me, stood up resolutely, trying hard not to long for the much-desired piece of goods.

"Not buy!" he exclaimed in a broken language of some sort, I could not tell whether German or French; and he looked so astonished, even pitiful, that I felt sorry at once, and confessed that I had no money, and could not purchase.

"But the beautiful young lady have some old silver—old jewelry—old silk dresses—just good as money?" said he.

I laughed at the idea, but he only opened another package to display to the boys some dumb watches with very gay chains, and handing them each one, he took out a small doll for my little sister, and told them to run away now, "till sister bought her dress." I motioned to the boys to stay near the door-step, and then taking up the much-coveted dress-piece, I again examined it. Satan was tempting me, or some vexatious spirit that does duty for him, and never had I been so sorely beset. How could I let it go, yet how pay for it?

The black eyes never left my face, but the fellow was respectful, only bowing lower as he said, "You think it good?"

"Oh, yes!" I replied, "too good for me."

"Not so," he said. "It suits you much, and you shall have cheap."

"I tell you I have no money."

"No matter, I trust. You give me something to keep for you, and I come again," he said.

"But I have nothing," I insisted. Still he only seemed more eager; said something of hard times, of having to stay at the tavern, and expenses over Sunday, of being so "very tire"—and I with the merino in my hand all the while.

Suddenly he stepped close to me, pointing to the poor brooch I wore. I could give him that, he said: that is, lend it to him in trust until he came again. Did I think much of it, he asked.

I laughed as I undid it. I did not think much of it, but it was all the jewelry I possessed in the world. I showed him my name on the back, "Mabel." But it was worn nearly illegible now.

"Nearly quite," said he, turning it about in his hands. "It very poor."

And this was true; the poor thin gold, if it was gold, was all dinted and mashed flat, the original pin gone, and a needle tied in by the eye with a thread served to fasten it. One large stone was set in the centre as large as a pea, surrounded by nine smaller ones, but one of these was lost out long ago, and I had often tried to find a piece of white glass to fit the small cavity, but had failed. The stones were all glass, as I believed. Some of the girls in the village would ask me why I wore the old-fashioned thing; and then I would show them the dim "Mabel" on the back, and tell them I had been named after the name there. Some one had given my mother the pin for me when I was born; and she mother, said I should bear the same name, The peddler kept it in his hand, and I noticed that his fingers trembled.

"I'll bring it you back in three months time," said he; "'twon't be o' no good to me, but I'll take it on trust. Or, if you can pay sooner, I shall be about the neighborhood all next week, and shall sleep each night at the inn."

Be you very sure I did not hesitate long; the temptation was too great; so, thrusting the old pin carelessly into his breast pocket, he tied up his bundles, and with low bows left the house.

I could scarcely believe in my good luck. I spread out my new frock on the bed, and held it before me to try the effect. And then I began to repent. My father, I knew, would not give me one cross look; but still I did hate to tell him of the twelve shillings I owed the peddler. I would be so saving for the next three months, that he would lose nothing by my bargain, for I'd scrape it together myself.

When I picked up the linen band to put it round my neck, I did not know how to fasten it at first without that familiar old pin; then I recollected how often the girls had told me that a bow of ribbon would look so much prettier. So, looking up a small piece of black velvet, I formed a bow, and felt more than satisfied.

My father did not get home to tea or to supper. I put the children to bed after their slices of bread and treacle and a good washing.

At ten o'clock a note came, saying some business had detained my father; that I had better close the house and retire. This was nothing very unusual, as his business matters often kept him late. I was quite a staid little woman in management, and did as I was bid. My father would come in with his latch-key. On Sunday morning at breakfast the children showed him their watches and doll. I said nothing about the dress, for it struck me he was looking anxious.

"Where's your breast-pin, Mabel?" he asked, as the children ran out before the door after breakfast.

The breast-pin! I was frightened at once. He had never asked after it or noticed it before. He must have heard of what I'd done and was angry.

"Father, I have not got it!" I exclaimed at once, ready to cry.

"Not got it! What do you mean, child? You surely wore it yesterday!"

"Yes, Sir," I replied, "and it's all safe. I was just going to tell you about it when you frightened me."

"Well, I don't wish to frighten you, my dear; I had no thought of such a thing. Calm yourself, Mabel, while I tell you of a letter I received yesterday, and then you can get the pin at your leisure. You *can* get it?"

"I can get it, father. Or, rather you can. But I hope you will not blame me. What have you heard about it?"

"Well, my dear, listen. We have never attached any value to that old pin, only that a good, kind woman gave it to your mother to keep for you, and so we did keep it because of that. She was a stranger to us, poor lady, and was in distress, and your mother was kind to her. But she left the place soon after you were born, and we never heard more of her. Yesterday, however, I got a letter from a long distance, asking about that very pin, and describing it, even to the name on the back. It is very valuable, Mabel."

My heart was beating ten strokes where it should have beat but one.

"The pin we have set no store by is of great value, Mabel. The centre diamond alone is worth what to us poor people would be a fortune. And it is all yours, my dear; you can convert the diamonds into money and be at ease for life."

What with the overpowering surprise and what with fear of my father's anger, I fainted. When I came to myself on the sofa in the parlor, the children were there, and it was too late to go to church. I felt bewildered, and trembled yet, but listened attentively to my father as he read the important letter from London. Then I sprang up wildly.

"Oh, father, father, go down to the Black Horse!" I exclaimed. "The peddler is there, and he has my pin."

My father's first thought was that the good fortune had turned my brain. I explained all to him. He was very kind, never scolding me; but, as to finding the pin and the peddler, he knew more of the world than his foolish child, and was not so hopeful.

However, he thought it best to go, and for me to go with him. So in a few moments we were walking down to the Black Horse. The landlord was sitting alone in his front porch, smoking quietly. He looked surprised when we walked up the steps, but very politely invited us into the parlor, explaining that his women folks had gone to church.

"Is there a peddler staying with you, Mr. Ford?" began my father.

"A peddler?—no," exclaimed the landlord, as if the question vexed him. "I have not seen a peddler for three weeks, and the one that was here then did not pay his bill."

I must have turned very pale at this, and felt faint again. Mr. Ford wanted me to take a cordial. My father turned it off, saying I was tired. Then he said that I had made a little bargain with a peddler the day before, and that we wished to settle with him.

"Got cheated, I warrant," said the bluff old landlord; "but no such man came to this house yesterday. I do recollect now that Joe, my ostler, said he saw a fellow with a big black box or bundle come up the bank from the creek just after the stage passed; but I didn't pay any attention to him."

My father gave up all hope at once; but I could not believe my fortune was gone. He tried to comfort me, saying I was just as well off as before, and had a new dress into the bargain. How I hated the thought of my beautiful merino!

Well, it is of no use to prolong my story, or tell you of all the efforts made to catch the adroit thief. He was no peddler, but a clerk in that very law office from which the letter was sent telling us of the diamonds. He managed to delay the letter to my father for a post or two; hastened away himself, and obtained my pin.

We never found him; we never heard of him. He must have got off somewhere over the sea with his prize. My poor, toiling father, always gentle, did not reproach me; but ever to this day the regret lies heavily on my mind; for what might I not have done for him and the dear children with all that money?

And the lady who had given me the pin did not know until she was dying the value it was of; and that caused the stir. Ah me! it was one of those chances in life that perhaps we all miss on occasion; "the tide in the affairs of men that taken at the flood leads on to fortune." And about my crimson dress? For a long while, shabby though I was, I could not look at it or let it be made up. But time soothes troubles. And I must say that it made a charming gown; and one who was an artist saw me in it and made me his wife. So perhaps it all happened for the best.

But I'm sure I hope that wicked peddler—who made believe to speak like a foreigner the better to take me in—came to be hanged! —*The Argosy.*

MR. RUSKIN ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—"By competitive examination of course?" Sternly, no! But under absolute prohibition of all violent and strained effort—most of all envious or anxious effort—in every exercise of body and mind; and by enforcing on every scholar's heart, from the first to the last stage of his instruction, the irrevocable ordinance of the third "Fors Clavigera," that his mental rank among men is fixed from the hour he was born—that by no temporary or violent effort can he train, though he may seriously injure, the faculties he has; that by no manner of effort can he increase them; and that his best happiness is to consist in the admiration of powers by him forever unattainable, and of arts and deeds by him forever inimitable. Some ten or twelve years ago, when I was first actively engaged in art teaching, a young Scottish student came up to London to put himself under me, having taken many prizes (justly, with respect to the qualities looked for by the judges) in various schools of art. He worked under me very earnestly and patiently for some time; and I was able to praise his doings in what I thought very high terms; nevertheless, there remained always a look of mortification on his face after he had been praised, however unqualifiedly. At last he could hold out no longer, but one day, when I had been more than usually complimentary, turned to me with an anxious, yet not unconfident expression, and asked, "Do you think, Sir, I shall ever draw as well as TURNER?" I paused for a second or two, being much taken aback, and then answered, (I do not mean that I answered in these words, but to the effect of them, at greater length,) "It is far more likely that you should be made Emperor of all the Russias. There is a new Emperor every fifteen or twenty years on the average, and by strange hap and fortunate cabal anybody might be made Emperor; but there is only one TURNER in 500 years, and God decides, without any admission of auxiliary cabal, what piece of clay his soul is to be put in."—*Fors Clavigera.*

A MARRIAGE AT EL-KESAR.—El-Kesar contains about 9,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are Jews. The town was in a state of great commotion when we arrived, as a few days previously a member of the large family of the Shereefs, or soi-disant descendants of the Prophet, had arrived from Fez for the purpose of marrying the daughter of a man of the town. The inhabitants of the neighboring hills, a rather simple and primitive people, unfortunately having heard of the forthcoming event, arranged to offer some presents, consisting of a few sheep and cattle, to the Shereef. These they sent by the hands of chosen deputies to the number of 2,000, selected chiefly from the youth of the tribe, who in due time arrived at El-Kesar with the offerings, having also brought their arms in case of accidents. On entering the town the mountaineers proceeded to the house of the Shereef, and duly presented their gifts, which were received with thanks and a highly-complimentary speech. The worthy fellows then commenced to make themselves at home. One party repaired to the gate of the town, where a kind of tax is collected in the form of a duty levied on every camel or mule load passing in or out of the gateway. They entered the Custom-house established here, told the officials and soldiers in charge that their services were dispensed with, and allowed them to take their departure, after having been rather roughly handled. They then proceeded to plunder the treasury of any ready cash they found there, which they divided among themselves, after which they established, on their own account, a gate duty like the former one, charging, however, only half the amount per load. Another and much larger party at the same time made a raid on the market-place, which they at once looted, thrashing severely any of the owners of the merchandise who resisted them. After this they repaired to the Jews' quarter, beat and otherwise maltreated any of that most unfortunate race whom they chanced to meet, burst open the houses, robbed the contents, and fired volleys in through the various windows, wounding several of the inmates, apparently out of pure recklessness and love of mischief. Matters had at last assumed so serious an aspect that the Pasha was obliged to send a message inviting these interesting children of nature to leave the town and go to their camping-ground outside the walls. This proposal they were good enough to accede to, and passed out through the gates (which were at once closed) without doing any further mischief.—*From "With the American Embassy from Tangiers to Fez," by Ben Tarick, in the Dark Blue Magazine for September.*

GEORGE SAND ON SOCIETY IN FRANCE.—Corruption! Corruption! (cries the writer.) The people, too, have been drawn into this fatal current. The artisan is wrong in comparing himself to the fellah. No matter what he says, he is very free, and his salary has augmented with the dearness of living; but he may say with truth that he has become a Bohemian, and that he is hardly a citizen any longer. He has acquired a certain taste for vice. His family has become a hell. The necessity of encamping round the great centres of work has given him the habits of moral and physical insanity. Where he has been brought into contact with our corrupted civilization in the cities, and especially in Paris, his intelligence has greatly developed itself on the surface, but not in depth; he understands everything and knows nothing. He laughs at the vices and ridiculous pretensions of the *bourgeoisie*, and parodies them, and he sets himself up as a man of ability, a fine speaker and an enlightened thinker. There is nothing so sad as to see and hear this windbag without taste, inspiration, or philosophy. Alas! the workman has turned *poseur* without ceasing to be barbarous. He used to be simple, good-humored and witty, but now he makes use of set phrases which he does not understand, and technical terms which he tortures. He is a ridiculous mountebank. He is no longer satisfied with being your equal, he wishes you to feel that he is your superior. * * * What shall be said of those who have no ambition to rise, but who take the epoch as they find it, and besot themselves with alcohol and debauch? Their drunkenness is gloomy and furious. The eye is infected with blood, the voice is hoarse and broken, the speech cynical, the silence sinister. Ah, poor people! Formerly you complained that you were chained to your work with hardly time to repose on the Sunday. Now you are paid higher wages, and you take what you call your Monday—that is to say, from Saturday evening till Tuesday morning you are drunk; that you work badly on Tuesday, and only work in reality two or three days in the week. You make a beast of yourself; that is the benefit which you derive from a life of luxury. The Paris of VOLTAIRE and of JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU has become the city of SARDANAPALUS. Instead of free schools in our villages, they give us satraps in our prefectures. * * * Our rich young men amuse themselves. Our poor young men get tipsy. Our rich young women intoxicate themselves with pleasure. Our poor young women sell themselves.

A CYNICAL NEWSMONGER.—During the season 1840-41, I had the gratification of restoring another of our glorious old English comedies to the modern stage—BEAUMONT and FLETCHER'S "Spanish Curate;" and in the following, and last season of Mme. VESTRIS' management, the pleasure of reviving my English version of the opera of "Norma" for the first appearance of ADELAIDE KEMBLE, now MRS. SARTORIS. While superintending the production of KNOWLES' "John of Procida," I met with an accident, which I only mention for the sake of a characteristic anecdote in connection with it. In passing from the stage into the pit over some planks that had been placed for the purpose of our going to and fro to see the effect of the scenery, one of them slipped, and, falling on the back of a pit seat, I broke a rib, and was consequently confined to my house for about a fortnight. On my first visit to the theatre afterward, I crawled out to get some luncheon at the Garrick, and, returning to the theatre at a very slow pace, I met under the piazza one of the reporters of the *Morning Herald*, with whom I was slightly acquainted. He stopped me, and remarked upon the alteration in my appearance, and the difficulty I seemed to have in walking. I explained to him the cause, upon which he explained, "God bless me! How sorry I am I never heard of it!" I was both touched and surprised by the evident interest he took in the matter, considering we knew so little of each other, and was about to express my appreciation of his sympathy, when before I could speak he added, "It would have made such a capital paragraph!"—*Recollections by J. R. Planché, in London Society.*

THE PATAGONIANS AND THEIR INFANTS.—Their superstition makes them regard as divinities all phenomenal children, principally such as are born with a larger number of fingers or toes than is natural to them. According to their belief, it is a presage of great happiness for their family. As to those that are altogether deformed—such cases are very rare—or whose constitution does not appear to fit them for the kind of life they would have to lead, they make away with them, either by breaking their limbs or smothering them; they then carry them to a distance and abandon them, without burial, to the wild dogs and birds of prey. If the innocent little creature is considered worthy to live, it becomes from that instant the object of the whole love of its parents, who, if necessary, will submit themselves to the greatest privations to satisfy its least wants or exactions. They place their new-born on a small ladder, which serves it instead of a cradle. The upper portion of its little body rests on the cross-pieces or rounds ranged close together, and covered with sheep-skin, while the lower part is inclosed in a sort of hollow formed by other cross-pieces below the uprights. The child is held in this position by soft cords wound above the skins which serve it instead of linen.—*Three Years of Slavery among the Patagonians.*

WRITING FOR MONEY.—To write for money was once held to be disgraceful, and BYRON, as we know, taunted SCOTT because his publishers combined "To yield their muse just half a crown a line;" while SCOTT seems half to admit that his conduct required justification, and urges that he sacrificed to literature very fair chances in his original profession. Many people might, perhaps, be disposed to take a bolder line of defence. Cut out of English fiction all that which has owed its birth, more or less, to a desire of earning money honorably, and the residue would be painfully small. The truth, indeed, seems to be simple. No good work is done when the one impelling motive is the desire of making a little money; but some of the best work which has ever been done has been indirectly due to the impecuniosity of the laborers. When a man is empty he makes a very poor job of it in straining colorless trash from his hardbound brains; but when his mind is full to bursting he may still require the spur of a moderate craving for cash to induce him to take the decisive plunge.—*From "Hours in a Library," in the Cornhill Magazine for September.*

JAMES STEPHEN THE ELDER.—He was a man of very considerable powers, combined with great firmness of purpose, and unquenchable ardor. Strong in body as well as mind, he was capable of undergoing any amount of labor, and, wedded to his own opinion, he resisted all attacks with a firmness that amounted to obstinacy. The best part of his life had been passed in the West Indies, where he practiced at the bar; on his return to England he came into Parliament, under the auspices of his great friend, PERCEVAL; for STEPHEN was a member of the Evangelical Party, to which PERCEVAL had a strong leaning, although he did not actually belong to it. As a speaker he certainly had considerable success; but yet neither as a debater nor as a speaker could he be classed as of a high order. He had not the correct taste which is acquired by the habit of frequenting refined society, and the practice of addressing a fastidious audience. He held upon political subjects very decided opinions, and at all times was ready to assert them with the most determined and uncompromising spirit. He was strong upon the slave question, and felt this as above all others sacred, not only from his strong religious feelings, but from his near connection with WILBERFORCE, whose sister he had married; and upon this subject he published many valuable works.—*Lord Brougham's Life and Times, vol. 2.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Throughout the entire country the one great topic for all newspapers, religious as well as secular, is the condition of New-York municipal affairs. The *Independent* seems to think that there is danger that the occasion will not be fully improved. It says:

"The Tammany Ring is now broken. Its unity is gone. The chief plotters of the nefarious conspiracy are quarreling among themselves, and turning traitors to each other. Each wants to save his own neck. OAKEY HALL and PETER B. SWEENY would be glad to make a scapegoat of CONNOLLY, and, by forcing him to resign his office, appease the public indignation. Mr. CONNOLLY does not see it in this light, and has no idea of being made a burnt offering to atone for the sins of his associates in crime. He proposes that they shall all be hung on the same gibbet, and be buried in the same grave; and in this respect the public entirely agree with him. The people should seize their opportunity to drive these men to the wall, to compel the resignation of every one of them, to indict and punish them for their crimes, to recover, if possible, the funds fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury, and, in short, sweep away the last vestige of the Tammany Ring. The whole thing is an intolerable stench and disgrace to New-York, and now that the public mind has at last been awakened, let the reform cut clear to the bone, sparing nothing and retaining nothing that has the slightest odor of Tammany in its garments. Now is the time to make an example of official villainy and villains—the whole of it and all of them—that will stand as a monumental warning to others for at least half a century."

The *Methodist* arrives at much the same conclusion in the following manner:

"The strenuous effort now making to overthrow the City Ring has disclosed again the weak point of our State institutions. Our trouble now is not so much that we are plundered to make rogues rich, as that we cannot depend on our Judiciary to help us. There is no tribunal with competent jurisdiction to which we can appeal in confidence that we shall receive from it exact justice. Our State Courts are variable and uncertain; some of the Judges are infamous, and we have a Judge sitting in judgment upon a quartet of scamps with whom he has for years been politically associated. The spectacle is enough to make one sick. No one fact better shows the depth of degradation to which New-York has sunk. Two results have come of the corruption of our Judiciary: one is a disposition to compromise with the Ring by playing off its members against each other; the second is a call for a vigilance committee. No reputable persons would demand the latter resort to revolution were there not a sense of the hopelessness of the effort to conquer the Ring through the Courts. * * * Honest men can never make a safe bargain with rogues. A compromise will disgrace New-York more than all the crimes of TWEED and his company. We are not going to get back to good Government in a day or a month. If our cure is to be radical, it will be slow, and no other cure is worth naming. We must reform the Judiciary by making it once more independent, and lifting it out of politics. Judge BARNARD was complimented by one of the counsel in the case now before him on his success as a politician. That little incident tells the whole story. Political Judges must obey the will of political magnates."

The *United Presbyterian* cannot but admire the forbearance displayed by the New-York populace. It says:

"Affairs in New-York are extremely breezy. The astounding revelations made concerning the robberies of the City by the public officials have stirred the people as they never were stirred before. At first the Ring was defiant, evidently feeling safe, and believing the storm would soon blow over, but they at length began to tremble, afterward to quail, and they at length fairly succumb to its power. The scorn that has been visited on them is awful, and the amount of bitterness that is felt toward them all is fearful to contemplate. It shows how much of self-restraint there is, amid all the reckless violence of the times, when the pillaged citizens can wait on the tardy processes of law instead of rising and tearing their spoilers to pieces. This is something worth thinking about. We cry out against the wrongs of the age; when there is such an example of heroic self-restraint let it be fittingly mentioned. But we verily believe that if the honest people of New-York failed to get rid of them by legal means, they would resolve themselves into a vigilance committee, and treat them as such scoundrels were once treated in California. Hints to this effect have been thrown out in some of even the more staid papers of the City. This extremity we are glad to see is likely to be uncalled for. The rascals have fallen out among themselves. Their Ring is broken and flying to pieces. And although they may never get their deserts, they will certainly be hurled from authority and be a hissing to honest people all the rest of their lives."

The *Jewish Times* thinks that the power of the Press as a means of suppressing evil, was never better illustrated than during the past few weeks. It says:

"The power of the Press, if wielded in the interests of truth, honesty and justice; if launched against wrong, corruption and oppression, is truly the most powerful weapon of modern times, is a power which no one can defy; it will batter down combinations of wrong, be they ever so well fortified, ever so strong. This has been best exemplified in the recent history of our own City. Its misgovernment has become proverbial, the unlimited means at the disposal of its rulers had been used not only to spread corruption throughout the City, but throughout the State; and so securely did these men feel in their position, that they were at no pains to disguise their shameful actions. Offices were bought and sold in open daylight, and official functionaries needed only the ratification of the 'quadrilateral' to be certain of election, by fair or corrupt means, and the plan was already laid to extend the blessings of this 'rule of four' to the Government of the United States. Denunciations from the pulpit and the rostrum, all were of no avail, until the public Press took hold of the matter in good earnest, and pouring hot shot into the fortified camp, it effected an opening and a breach so wide that a committee of seventy impartial citizens entered in triumph and took possession of the nest of corruption. The chiefs, once so absolute, so defiant, so powerful, tremble now in the face of the storm that has been conjured up by the persistent battering-rams of the New-York Press; they stand now before the tribunal of public justice as the German Emperor stood once before the Pope of Rome in the robe of the penance-doing sinner."

In commenting upon the personal misery betrayed in the confession of defalcation by Pay-master HODGE, the *National Baptist* says:

"The Omniscient One alone knows how many counterparts of this experience exist among us. We have reason to believe they are very numerous. In view of the idolatrous passion for gold which prevails, and which brooks no delay in its gratification, it would be marvelous if this were not so. In the mad race for riches men subvert every power of their being to the work of coining money. They are committed to success. Their wits are racked, and their consciences strained. Imperceptibly to themselves, former ideas of what is legitimate in business undergo a change, until the ever-looming end obscures the character of the means employed to attain it. The extravagance of the period, which is essentially allied to the rapid acquisition of wealth, has considerable to do with the decay of morality in business pursuits. Appearances must be kept up. The enormous extravagances of style are begotten of an unhallowed and debasing pride which goads on the slave of Mammon, never permitting him to stop. To stop is to surrender all. Therefore, despair compels the victim to get money somehow—compels him to steal if he cannot earn it. And so, all around us, false, gilded lives, to whom the name of happiness is mockery, are slowly, it may be, but surely, moving on to the crisis of their infamy. These lives were not designedly spent thus. The first steps in such a career are short and careful, and almost always made with the expectation of retracing them. But they spring from false ideas of life. How long it takes most people to learn that wealth cannot confer peace of mind, without which there can be no contentment, no happiness!"

The *American Messenger* considers that it is necessary for the future welfare of the country that the efforts to break down the legal observance of the Sabbath-day should be defeated. It says:

"The question of maintaining unimpaired the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest does not concern New-York alone. It is one that affects our whole land. The Sabbath is the corner-stone of our free institutions. Its careful observance by our fathers was one of the most marked of all their peculiarities, and was transmitted to their children as a precious heir-loom. It has always carried with it the evident proofs of its wisdom and necessity. It is a mistaken and selfish policy that would break down its safeguards, and devote its sacred hours to secular pursuits and pleasures. But this is the determined and concerted plan in which many designing men, particularly in our great cities, are persistently engaged. * * * A most healthy and encouraging indication has been the stand taken by a large portion of the respectable German citizens in opposition to the repeal of the Sunday laws. They planted themselves firmly on the absolute necessity of the Sabbath for the moral and physical well-being of the people, maintaining that the principle of 'equal rights' so insisted upon by the opponents of the laws did not require that one person should have the privilege at his option of disturbing another in the enjoyment of his rest and quiet on Sunday, and insisting that the agitation for the repeal of the laws was not in harmony with German ideas, and that those who wished to lay violent hands on them did not represent the German element. We trust that this agitation in the Queen City of the West may lead to a decided expression from its citizens of their determination to maintain the observance of the holy day by their statutes and practice."

The *Churchman* thinks that there is too much restriction in Christian liberality. In order that it may be of more practical use, it says: "It is time that we began to see more commonly what is the true end of Christian liberality. At present, good people who desire to exercise certain Christian virtues are cheated out of them by things which do not deserve them. The objects of these virtues are men, not sects—all men, Jews, Turks and Infidels, equally with the members of the 'Evangelical denominations.' A Churchman's liberality can submit to no arbitrary line or limit. It must be as large as his Master's. And the moment we so extend it, we see how utterly the word is misused in common religious parlance. It means Christian charity, kindly judgment, help and sympathy for all for whom Christ died. It does not mean the confusing of principles, the stultifying of one's common sense, the confounding of right and wrong, least of all the acceptance of this temporary confusion of sectarianism, which is the weakness and shame of Christianity as anything but evil in its essence, and evil in all its developments. He can consent to nothing that will gild, or conceal, or apologize for, or blind men's eyes to an essential wrong, though it come to him under a good name which it has stolen."

The *Liberal Christian*, in speaking of the apparent unsatisfactory progress of Unitarianism, says:

"The want of money for denominational purposes has always been one of the great practical difficulties of our body, and it is inherent in our doctrinal and ecclesiastical position. We have from the first been very reluctant to acknowledge ourselves a sect, or as having sectarian ends or propagandist feelings. We only slowly grew, and with steady reluctance, into a loosely organized body. It was hatred of sectarianism ecclesiastical tyranny and dogmatic positiveness that drove our fathers out of the so-called Orthodox churches. The earlier of what are now Unitarian churches did not begin as such, nor was their alienation from Orthodox churches at first doctrinal. They simply became more truly congregational, and their independence of ecclesiastical control and dogmatic standards then left them free to accept more of the light of the times, and to float by degrees into Unitarian opinions. One of these churches has steadily refused to this day the name Unitarian, although in full sympathy with our characteristic opinions. There never was a time when the constituency of our body had any earnest denominational feeling of the kind prevailing in other Christian sects. How could there be? Have we ever felt inclined or able to say that we were wholly right and they wholly wrong; that salvation depended upon receiving our faith rather than theirs; or that a decisive importance attached to the conversion of men from the errors of Orthodoxy to the truths of Unitarianism? Doubtless we have not yet attained an adequate sense of the value of our distinctive opinions; but that value does not reside in the exclusive truth and dogmatic correctness of our views, or their technical bearing on final salvation. We admit that sincere and earnest Christians of every order and name are just as safe as we are. But we feel that a wider charity and a sweeter cheerfulness, and a finer sense of the loveliness of religion, and a fuller development of the whole man, and even that the only interest which certain important classes of human beings will ever take in Christianity, are immensely dependent on the offering of our opinions. And this is our chief motive for publishing them."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The several regiments of the Second Brigade, Gen. Funk commanding, will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review, as follows: Third Cavalry, Oct. 2, at Fashion Course, Long Island, at 1 o'clock P. M.; Sixth Infantry, Oct. 3, at Tompkins-square, at 1½ o'clock P. M.; Eighty-fourth Infantry, Oct. 4, at Tompkins-square, at 2½ o'clock P. M.; Eleventh Infantry, Oct. 5, at Fashion Course, at 1 o'clock P. M.; Fifth Infantry, Oct. 6, at Tompkins-square, at 1½ o'clock P. M.; Ninety-sixth Infantry, Oct. 19, at Tompkins-square, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The brigade staff will assemble for inspection at Fashion Course, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the Seventh Regiment drills by company will commence on the 2d of October, and be continued weekly until the 1st of April, 1872. Major Smith is detailed to superintend the drills by company, with the particular object in view of securing perfect uniformity in all military exercises. Officers and non-commissioned officers are enjoined to be prompt and thorough in the performance of every duty connected with company instruction, and to spare no effort to improve the drill and discipline of their respective companies.

Major Fred. J. Karcher's battalion of infantry (Brooklyn) will go on its first annual target-practice excursion on Oct. 3 to East New-York.

The officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment will assemble in full-dress uniform, at the regimental armory, on next Thursday and Friday, for the purpose of receiving and escorting the United Train of Artillery of Providence. Assembly on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Friday at 2½ P. M.

The flags captured in the late Corean expedition have been hung in place at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The flags, some of which are silk and others cotton, are all upon staffs, part of which are decked with plumes, and others with spears, and exhibit mostly the wonted Chinese ugliness in design.

In September, 1861, the Fourth Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers was mustered into the service of the United States. The tenth anniversary of the event was celebrated in Manchester on Thursday by a reunion of the surviving members of the regiment. It was voted to hold a reunion annually. The festivities of the occasion closed by a grand ball at Smyth's Hall. The hall was beautifully decorated, and a large company was present.

The troubles in the Tenth Regiment still continue. The latest phase is found in the fact that Capt. Reilly, having made a written statement to Brig.-Gen. Woodhall of the illegal seizure of F Company's armory by Lieut.-Col. Benton, and the arrest of Lieut. St. Cyr, the General issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y., }
ALBANY, Sept. 22, 1871. }

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Benton, Commanding Tenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.:

You are hereby directed to relieve from arrest Lieut. Joseph Z. St. Cyr, F Company, Tenth Regiment, and to open the armory of F Company immediately.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. D. M. WOODHALL.
J. S. DICKERMAN, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

The Forty-ninth Regiment will rendezvous to-morrow at their armory in Auburn, for field exercise, which will take place at the lake. The companies were practiced last week in the loadings and firings. Dinner will be served on the drill ground. Jay E. Storke has been appointed Adjutant in the Forty-ninth, vice J. W. Haight Jr., resigned.

The Albany *Argus* states that an erroneous impression has been conveyed in a statement made last week in the *Army and Navy Journal*, that the Adjutant-General of New-York State has issued a general order forbidding the wearing of gilt baldrics by officers. Such is not the case; a bill of dress for the First Cavalry was submitted to Acting Adjt.-Gen. Stonehouse, who struck from it gilt baldrics and substituted the regulation belt.

The following changes are announced in the Seventy first Regiment: Commissioned—Samuel C. Smith to be Second Lieutenant, vice Riggins, resigned; Second Lieut. Theodore V. Smith to be First Lieutenant. Resigned—Capt. Alfred Spear, Capt. Samuel W. Osgood, and Adjt. A. T. Francis. Appointments—Sergt.-Major Geo. A. J. Norman to be Adjutant; Sergt. Davis Graham to be Left General Guide; Private John Simpson, Jr., to be Ordnance Sergeant. Private Armstrong, Company A, has been reprimanded for conduct unbecoming a soldier. It is the duty of a soldier at all times and under all circumstances to obey the orders of his superior officer, and any questioning of authority is a breach of discipline that will not be overlooked.

The next regular meeting of Company F, Ninth Regiment, will take place at the armory on Friday evening, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock. Col. VanWyck, the commandant, hopes that every member will take that intense interest in the company necessary to its full success during the drill season.

The new Professor of Engineering at West Point will be Col. Peter S. Michie, now Professor of Philosophy at the Academy. He is a graduate of the Class of 1863, and was but lately a Captain in a corps of engineers.

The exempt members of the Albany Worth Guards have completed their organization, and are actively engaged in arrangements for their proposed excursion on Wednesday next. The officers are wholly composed of the original founders of the company, which was first organized twenty-one years ago.

According to official returns the British Army and reserve forces consists of 466,396 men, of whom 100,763 belong to the regular army, and 365,633 to the auxiliary forces. The regular army is composed as follows: Cavalry, 12,737; horse artillery, 2,340; artillery, 13,244; engineers, 4,037; infantry, 65,222; army service corps, 2,497 and hospital corps, 686. Of the regular army 26,766 men are stationed in Ireland, and of these forces 19,603 are infantry, 4,011 cavalry, 423 horse artillery, 1,691 artillery, 500 engineers, 415 in the service corps and 123 in the hospital corps. The regular forces stationed in England, Scotland, Wales and the Channel Islands, number 73,997. The auxiliary forces, 365,633 in number, are composed as follows: Army reserves, first class, 3,705; second class, including enrolled pensioners, 18,950; militia, 135,044; yeomanry cavalry, 14,041, and volunteers, 193,893. Militia—Artillery, 14,220; infantry and rifles, 99,631, and reserves, 21,184. Volunteer forces—Light horse, 841; artillery, 37,575; engineers, 7,099; mounted rifles, 196, and rifles, 148,182. Of the auxiliary forces, 26,563 are in Ireland, and are composed as follows: Army reserves, first class, 493; second class, 5,596, and militia, 20,474, of whom 3,316 are artillery and 17,158 infantry and rifles. The raising of volunteer forces has not been permitted in Ireland.

The following changes are announced in the Thirty-second Regiment: Sergt. Edw. Schlesier to be Color-bearer, vice Nic. Laul; Sergt. J. Bönitsch, Right General Guide; Sergt. Charles Kiehl, Left General Guide; Sergt. Robert Ritter, Marker, A; Sergt. Guth, Marker, B; Ludwig Fleger to be Sergeant, Company A; Wm. Meier, Corporal, Company A; Andrew Roeah, Corporal, Company D. Reduced to the ranks, First Sergt. Louis Kessel, of Company E, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Expelled, Private John Rauth of Company D.

Major Dickel, of Gen. Funk's staff, will inspect the armories, company and regimental books and records, and the condition of the arms and other public property of the Second Brigade Regiments, on the following evenings: Third Cavalry, Oct. 16; Fifth Infantry, Oct. 17; Sixth Infantry, Oct. 18; Eleventh Infantry, Oct. 19; Eighty-fourth Infantry, Oct. 20; Ninety-sixth Infantry, Oct. 21.

Inspector-Gen. McQuade and Acting Adjt.-Gen. Stonehouse have for some days, in conjunction with several United States Army officers, been engaged in testing the arms recently submitted by different manufacturers who wish to supply the National Guard with a breech-loading musket. So far the Ward-Burton, Peabody, Remington, Springfield, (United States pattern,) and Winchester patterns have been tested according to the regulations which governed the St. Louis Board, and the greatest merit appears to be between the Winchester and Remington guns. The line shooting from the latter arm is remarkably fine, showing that the rifling system of this arm is superior to all submitted so far. The prospects are that an early decision will be made, and that the National Guard will be armed with breech-loaders.

It is announced that Prince POLIGNAC, who was a Major-General in the army of the Confederate States, is about to marry Miss LECESNE, of Havre. The Lady is a daughter of Mr. LECESNE, formerly a prominent cotton buyer in New-Orleans for the French market. He was one of the commissioners for purchasing arms and munitions, under the French Provisional Government, during the Prussian war.

"A" Company of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will celebrate its anniversary this year by an excursion to the City of Baltimore on the 9th proximo. Several members of other companies will participate in the excursion. Preparatory drills in fatigue will be held at the armory on Tuesday evenings, 26th inst. and Oct. 3; Friday evenings, 22d and 29th inst. and Oct. 6.

At the reunion of the Eight Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at South Norwalk, on Wednesday, about 150 members of the old regiment were present. The next reunion will be held at Mystic on the 17th of September, 1872, that being the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, in which the Eighth took an honorable part.

The survivors of the Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteer Regiment are to hold a reunion in Cherry Valley Oct. 4, at which time and place all those who so nobly assisted in establishing its reputation are earnestly invited and urged to be present. The Sixty-sixth New-York Cavalry and One Hundred and Twenty-first and Two Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry are especially invited to join in the festival.

The annual parade of the Nineteenth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., will take place in the City of Newburg on Tuesday and Wednesday next. On the latter day the regiment will be mustered, and in the afternoon reviewed by Gen. Brown.

Col. Henry Allen, of Providence, has accepted an appointment as Aide to Gen. Burnside, resigning his position as Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Charles R. Brayton.

A list of changes for the month of August will not be published until October, and they will be incorporated with those for September, the number being so small that it was not deemed advisable to go to the expense of publishing a separate order.

Adjt. Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, of Virginia, has issued a general order prescribing the uniform to be worn by the artillery, somewhat similar in style to that worn in the regular service.

Inspector-Gen. McQuade will be at Mexico, N. Y., next Thursday, to review the Forty-eighth Regiment on the Fair grounds.

We see by the *Canada Gazette* that the Adjutant-General of Militia calls upon all Deputy-Adjutant-Generals commanding Military Districts to transmit to head-quarters without delay the annual inspection returns therein called for of all corps in their respective districts which have performed the annual drill for 1871-72.

The veterans of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment residing in Onondaga County and vicinity, held their annual reunion at Skaneateles on Monday, and celebrated the anniversary of their muster into the service of the United States. The Local Committee of Skaneateles provided a bountiful supply of ice-cream for the entertainment of the guests, and a mammoth fruit cake, pyramidal in form and surmounted with a figure of the Goddess of Liberty, having the stars and stripes in her hand. Small labels were scattered over the surface, bearing the names of battles in which the regiment had been engaged. Among them were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, Resacca, Ackworth, Bentonville, Ringgold, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Mill Creek, Savannah, Dallas, Pine Knob and Kenesaw. The names of Gens. SHERMAN, GRANT, HOOKER, GREEN, SLOCUM, GEARY and BARNUM, under whom the One Hundred and Forty-ninth had served, were also placed conspicuously on the surface.

Next week ground will be broken for the Armory of the Forty-ninth Regiment at Auburn. Its dimensions are to be 133 feet by 69.08 over all, two stories, with four towers, the main tower 111 feet high, other towers 82, including roofs, while the side walls will be 50 feet in height. The main building will be 120 by 60 feet in extent.

Regulations for Masters and Mates of Steamers.

The following notice has been received from the office of the United States Local Inspectors of Steamers, in this City:

The Local Inspectors of Steamers for the District of New-York would respectfully call the attention of masters and mates of steam vessels to section 14, as well as other portions of the new Steam-boat law, approved Feb. 28, 1871, requiring that all Captains and chief mates of steamers shall be licensed as such by the United States Boards of Inspectors of Steamers, which "law," in accordance with the Department circular of Aug. 22, 1871, is now in full force. Chief mates of ocean passenger steam-ships, before receiving a license, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches of navigation and seamanship, viz.: 1. Days' work by inspection, middle latitude sailing. 2. Keeping the log-book. 3. The use of the quadrant, and adjusting the same. 4. Meridian altitudes for finding latitude. 5. Morning and afternoon sights for finding time. 6. Longitude by chronometer. 7. The use of charts, finding course and distance. 8. MERCATOR'S sailing by logarithms. 9. Latitude by Polar Star. 10. Latitude near noon. 11. SUMNER'S method. 12. Variation of compass by amptitude. 13. Application of local deviation of compass.

Seamanship—1. Rigging shears and taking in masts. 2. Rigging ship and fitting spars. 3. Rigging temporary rudder. 4. Getting heavy weights on board and out of ship. 5. Knowledge of lights on the coast. 6. Use of barometer. 7. Knowledge of lights and signals; steam-whistles, and precautions to be used when approaching other vessels at night and in thick weather. 8. Marking lead and log lines—log-glasses. 9. Stowage of cargo, dunnage, &c.

Masters of ocean passenger steam-ships will be required to pass perfectly in the following: 1. Days' work by inspection; middle latitude sailing; use of MERCATOR'S charts. 2. Course and distance by MERCATOR'S sailing logarithms. 3. Adjusting and use of sextant, octant and quadrant. 4. Latitude by meridian, altitude of the sun and moon. 5. Latitude by Polar Star. 6. Chronometer time and finding time by sunrise and sunset; sun's altitude. 7. SUMNER'S method of finding position at sea. 8. Parallel sailing by logarithms. 9. Variation of the compass by amplitude. 10. Application of local deviation of compasses. 11. Knowledge of the law of storms and use of barometer. 12. Knowledge of lights on the coast. 13. Knowledge of currents on the coast and Gulf Stream. Examination of masters as to seamanship will be the same as mates, and in addition thereto they will be required to have knowledge of Custom-house and insurance laws, managing ship in bad weather, heaving to, &c. In addition to the foregoing any master or mate passing creditably the following examination will be rated in their certificates as "Extra Grade," viz.: 1. Meridian altitudes of sun, moon and stars, for finding the latitude. 2. Circum-meridian altitudes. 3. Variation of compass by amplitude and azimuth. Blanks will be furnished at this office, and applications for licenses will be received on Wednesdays and Saturdays, after the 1st of October next.

L. H. BOOLE,
JOHN K. MATHEWS,
United States Local Inspectors of Steamers,
District of New-York.
Office No. 23 Pine-street, New-York.

Statistics of the Week.

During the past week there have been in this City 199 marriages, 455 births, 42 still-born, and 505 deaths.

The Police have made 1,715 arrests.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports sixteen fires for the week ending yesterday, with an estimated loss of $10,950; amount of insurance, $80,500.

During the past week Marshal HART granted 640 licenses to expressmen, hackmen, cartmen, and others. The total amount received was $530 50.

Mr. G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, reports that eighty-one complaints for violations of City ordinances were received last week, and were referred to the proper departments for remedy.

There were eighty-five males and 1,051 females furnished with situations through the Free Labor Bureau last week.

The Canals—Action of the State Committee of the Commercial Union.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Commercial Union, held in this City on Friday last, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The peculiar circumstances under which the canal system of the State of New-York is now placed require that a general organization of the friends of that system shall be effected throughout the State for the purpose of freeing the canal commerce from the abuses under which it has long suffered, and improving the canals and their management in such manner as to render greater service to the public on more economical terms for the transaction of the vast commerce between the Western States and the Atlantic sea-board; then be it

Resolved, That the question of cheapened transportation between the Western States and the tide-water is of vital importance to the growth and prosperity of the country, and in which the State of New-York has peculiar concern from its geographical position, and the existence within its limits of a water communication uniting the great lakes with the sea; that it is a duty we owe to the Great West, to ourselves, to all, to improve and make reliable our canals, to see that they are honestly and economically managed, with a reduction of the tolls to the lowest limit expedient, and hereby urge upon all interests to unite with us for the accomplishment of these objects.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Chairman.
J. S. N. STARK, Secretary.

PERRY, THE ABORTIONIST.

Conclusion of the Trial—The Accused Found Guilty and Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment—Charge by Judge McCue.

The trial of Dr. PERRY, the New-York abortionist, for the murder of EMILY A. POST, was concluded in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge MCCUE, yesterday. The evidence adduced during the day was principally of a medical character. Four doctors testified that the deceased died by exhaustion, superinduced by the treatment she had received at the hands of the accused and Madam VAN BUSKIRK, in being taken from her bed at 12 o'clock at night and driven over to Brooklyn, and through the streets of that city for nearly four hours.

The only witness examined for the defense was the defendant himself, and the only thing stated by him calculated to affect the case was, that when the deceased left New-York she was in good health; that it was at her own request she was taken to Brooklyn, and that he did not expect she would be confined for two weeks.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCER summed up for the defense, and District-Attorney MORRIS made an able appeal for the people, after which Judge MCCUE delivered his charge to the jury. After reviewing the testimony, he concluded as follows:

The defendant in this case, no matter whether he was a regular or an irregular physician, it makes no difference, if he professed to deal with cases like this, where life and health are intrusted to his care, he is bound to have competent skill to perform all that he undertakes. It is not sufficient for him that he practices to the best of his ability; the community have a right to expect more than that from a man holding himself out as a professional man. If a carpenter does not do his work properly it is no answer to say that he did it to the best of his ability, and still less must the reply be considered sufficient when coming from a profession dealing with human life. The physician must be just as skillful as the necessities of the case require, and if he undertakes to give medical protection which he is not competent to give, then he is liable for the results. In the same manner I would charge that the defendant is responsible not only for what he did wrongly, but for what he failed to do—for acts of omission as well as commission. So that if there should be no evidence to show improper treatment, and yet it should appear that he failed to do all that he should have done under the circumstances, he is responsible and equally guilty. I need hardly remind you that the case is not to be disposed of upon prejudice; he must be tried upon the testimony before you. It may be that others have been guilty of the crime of abortion, but that must not be allowed to affect your decision in this case. The ends of justice can never be served by prejudice; they are always furthered by impartiality.

The jury retired, and after being out for about two hours, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. "Dr." PERRY was at once called up to the bar, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years. In passing judgment, Judge MCCUE said that the trial had been in every way impartial, and that he fully concurred in the verdict.

The Fulton-Street Prayer-Meeting—Observance of the Fourteenth Anniversary.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting was held at noon, yesterday, in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. There was a large and respectable congregation present.

Rev. JOHN HALL opened the exercises with prayer, after which he read the 65th Psalm. He then alluded to the occasion which had brought the people together. When he was coming down Broadway the other day, during the celebration of the Jewish new year festival, he perceived that all the establishments belonging to members of the Jewish faith were closed in honor of an event which occurred some 4,000 years ago. He was pleased at the circumstance, but he was immeasurably more pleased to see so many Christian men and women as he had then observed before him, coming forward with hearts full of devotion to hear the word of God. Rev. H. G. HALL, of the Free-Will Baptist Church, next addressed the meeting. The meeting, he said, was originated fourteen years ago by the influence of the Holy Spirit moving the heart of one man. What had continued it for fourteen years? It was the presence of our Lord and Savior. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D., of the Baptist Church, was the next speaker. He observed that all Christians pray alike. Rev. W. F. SABINE, of the Episcopal Church of this City, said this was no ordinary meeting. It was not a Sabbath meeting, not a holiday service, but they had come up here to bear their testimony to fourteen years of earnest prayer and good work. It was one of those happy occasions in life's journey when divisions had got so low that members of different persuasions could come together under one roof and shake hands, feeling that they were one in Christ.

Interesting addresses were also delivered by Dr. WILLIAM ORMISTON, of the Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. STEELE, of the Methodist Church; Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, of the Union Church, and Mr. LEWIS JACKSON, of the City Mission.

Record of Crimes and Casualties.

GEO. STEYR, the aged German who cut his throat with a saddler's knife at his residence, No. 91 South Fifth-avenue on Friday, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

ROSE ELLEN GREEN, a child three years of age, whose parents inhabit a shanty in East Fifty-ninth-street, died on Friday evening from the effects of injuries received on Thursday evening by being run over by car No. 116 of the Belt Railroad.

JOHN HORAN, aged twelve years, of Seventy-fourth-street and Second-avenue, while stealing a ride yesterday on a truck driven by JOHN CONNAUGHTY, of Sixty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, fell off at Seventy-third-street and Fourth-avenue and the hind wheel of the truck passed over his head, killing him instantly.

FREDERICK W. MOHR, aged eighteen months, accidentally fell into a tub of water yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 207 Greene-street, and was drowned.

DAVID E. HOWARD, of No. 432 Hudson-street, was badly crushed between the platform and a car while attempting to get on a New-Haven express-train at Norwalk, yesterday.

OWEN ACKER, a native of Ireland, thirty-two years of age, was found lying sick on the sidewalk at the corner of Amity and Macdougal streets, yesterday, and died before medical aid was procured.

At a late hour on Friday night an altercation occurred at No. 192 Mulberry-street, between JOHN MCKENNA and MICHAEL KING, during which MCKENNA was badly beaten about the head with a chair. Both the belligerents were locked up.

The Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints.

The following note, written by the Recorder of the Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints, at Clano, Ill., on the 19th inst., is published in the Chicago *Evening Journal*:

"A very erroneous statement concerning the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has recently been published in your paper, and in many others, which I ask for the opportunity to contradict. It is not expected by the Reorganized Church that any attempt will ever be made to unite that church with BRIGHAM YOUNG'S Church. Nothing of the kind is now being proposed or intended by either church. It would be much easier to unite the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches with the Romish Church than to unite the Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints with the Brighamite Church. Protestants and Catholics often apologize for ancient polygamy, but the Reorganized Church of Latter-day Saints is pledged before the world against furnishing an excuse for modern polygamy by apologizing for ancient polygamy; therefore (independent of every other consideration,) it would be easier to unite Protestantism, Popery and Brighamism into one system, than to unite the Reorganized Church with Brighamism.

Repectfully, ISAAC SHEEN."

The Circus Riot in Pawling.

The Pawling *Pioneer* gives a long account of the late affray in that village, growing out of the visit of a circus, with the names of the injured and the robbed. It says:

"That the authorities here did not think proper to attempt any arrest on a body of a hundred men, armed to the teeth and banded together, is not strange. The next morning the agent was engaged in settling up damages with the robbed and injured, and the company were allowed to depart in peace. The following list of casualties has been handed us: LOUIS CONNER, badly injured; GEO. COOPER, slightly; BONES and GEO. WATTS, slightly; R. MILLIKEN, badly beaten, stabbed and robbed; THOMAS GULLUM, badly injured with slung-shot; JAMES CLONEY, badly beaten, cut and robbed of $15 and a watch worth $40; PATRICK DENNANY, badly beaten; B. WOODIN, robbed of $15; GEORGE TURNER'S room at the hotel broken into and $200 worth of property taken; also, a valuable piece of baggage stolen from the express-train, since found at Dover

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 24, 1871.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., No. 946 Broadway, No. 263 Broadway, and No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Pamphlet, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An interview was held Friday by Herr VON ARNIM and Count DE REMUSAT.

Commodore ASHBURY sailed from Liverpool, yesterday, in the Cunard steam-ship *Java*, for New-York.

The General Transatlantic Company's steam ship *Lafayette*, Capt. ROUSSAU, which had just arrived at Havre from New-York, was burned, with her cargo, at the former port yesterday.

The National Guard of Toulouse has been peacefully disarmed. A manifesto from the Count DE PARIS will shortly appear adopting the programme of the Count DE CHAMBORD. The Duke D'AUMALE opposes this movement of his nephew.

President THIERS will remain at Versailles until after the settlement of the question of the evacuation of French territory by the Germans and of the treaty of commerce between France and Germany.

Additional reinforcements to the Spanish garrison at Melilla have been forwarded from Malaga.

GENERAL.

The Board of Health of Lowell, Mass., reports 88 new cases of small-pox during the week, and 5 deaths.

Judge MCKEMY, of Dayton, Ohio, granted THOMAS MCGEHAN a new trial, yesterday morning, on the ground of incompetency of one juror.

Ten Kuklux prisoners at Raleigh, N. C., convicted of the assault of the Justice, were sentenced, Friday—two to six years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 each, and the others to terms ranging from six months to five years, and fines in proportion. Five members of the Kuklux have confessed their guilt.

Two thousand warriors are reported to be moving on the Plains, and the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad have been turned back by them. SITTING BULL is said to be at the head of this force.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Convention, last evening, Mr. DAVID H. KNAPP was unanimously nominated for Assemblyman.

The trial of JOHNSON H. SANDS, at Richmond, Va., charged with complicity in the Haurstein forgery with Ex-Mayor CAHOON, was concluded yesterday morning. SANDS was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. The trial lasted nine days.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, previous to adjourning, at Baltimore, elected to meet on the first Tuesday in December, 1874, at Natchez, Miss.

The funeral of Prof. MAHAN will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at West Point.

Squads of men are drilling at night at Salt Lake City, said to be the Mormon militia. It is generally thought that there is a crisis at hand.

Collector RUSSELL, of Boston, is recovering from an attack of apoplexy.

The three men who robbed the Merchants' Bank at Lima on Thursday night, were arrested at Livonia yesterday morning, and the stolen property, $2,500 in money, and $8,000 in bonds, was recovered.

THOMAS S. JOSSELYN, of Charleston, who was knocked down and beaten by a highwayman at Bangor, Me., on Saturday night, died of his injuries on Friday.

ALEXANDER CAULDWELL's boiler-works at Newburg were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss was $25,000; insured for $20,000.

Gen. MANK gave $5,000 bail before Commissioner STILLWELL, yesterday, to appear at the United States Court at New-Orleans, to answer an indictment for embezzling money letters.

About forty suits, brought by leading bankers and brokers against Ex-Collector SHERIDAN SHOOK, to recover internal revenue taxes paid under protest, were removed from the State to the United States Courts, yesterday, on petition of Mr. SHOOK.

The Lull Before the Storm.

The fight against the Tammany Ring has reached the stage which precedes decisive action. Every member of this community possesses the moral certainty that the leading members of the City Government have been guilty of shameless robbery, committed by the aid of perjury and forgery. To make this certainty a legal one, is the work in which the representatives of the people are now engaged. Meanwhile, the members of the Ring profess to be as cool, and maintain the outward appearance of being as defiant, as ever. HALL, as usual, comes to the front, and in the columns of the *Leader* delivers himself of a few idiotic jokes and some slanderous drivel, which only helps to illustrate how venomous this poor clown of the Ring would be if he had the power. And this is all that TWEED, SWEENY & HALL can do in the crisis of their fate—throw dirt around to hide their own exceeding blackness. New-York is slowly awakening to the fact that it has allowed itself to be ruled by a parcel of men who are nearly as great fools as they are knaves. Their attempts to cover up the traces of their stealings have been as clumsy as their mode of stealing itself. Confronted with the honest indignation of an outraged community, they fall back upon the thieves and rowdies to whom they are chiefly indebted for their power. Their organs threaten a bloody revolution the moment the prison doors have opened, which they must, sooner or later, enter.

Should the events of the present week compel the guilty officials of the City to throw aside the mask, and openly to invoke the aid of the ruffians who are their allies, the people will be found prepared to show, what is sometimes doubted, that we are strong enough to deal with the organized rowdyism which is intrenched in our very midst. Violence will recoil on the heads of the men who provoke it, and the community will have learned a lesson which this generation will not forget. Meanwhile the attempt to intercept the work of reform by embarrassing the people's representative in the Controller's office, has miserably failed. Mr. GREEN will be supported with money enough to satisfy all claimants who cannot wait. The men who have stolen the money of the park laborers and the school teachers, will not voluntarily disgorge a single cent for their relief. The credit of our present rulers is hopelessly gone, and the funds which could not safely be entrusted in their hands will be advanced to a man who will honestly administer them. Before the pressing claims against the City assume much larger proportions, the existing Board of Apportionment ought to be placed beyond the possibility of causing any further derangement of public business.

An Example for Youth.

Honest administration, reasonable taxes, a well-regulated City, and the re-establishment of New-York's Municipal fair fame, are not the only beneficial results to be looked for in the overthrow of the Tammany conspirators. We have frequently dwelt upon the deplorable effect that these examples of successful villainy must of necessity have upon our rising generation. It was not possible that such men, confessed even by their own partisans to be grossly dishonest, yet rolling in wealth and crowned with civic honors, should fail to exert a baleful influence on the young and inexperienced. Gold, and what gold buys, usually dazzle the youthful imagination, and the consequence of seeing audacious men grasping with unscrupulous hands all material good within their reach, literally rioting in plunder, yet going totally unwhipped of justice, must inevitably have been injurious. These prosperous scoundrels have shone in the eye of our New-York youth much as such heroes as CLAUDE DUVAL and JACK SHEPPARD have shone in the past. Their lives of glittering impunity have been so many lures tempting ambitious lads to try and do likewise. Money, money at any price, has hence grown in a great measure to be the god of juvenile idolatry; and it is plain how naturally they have been led to ask if one man, or set of men, may disregard all moral obligations in thus clutching the supreme good, and may live thereafter not unscathed alone but even honored, why may not others follow the example?

It cannot be denied that much mischief has been wrought in the manner we indicate. Every now and then the newspapers report epidemics of youthful depravity, the worst illustrations of which have clearly been traceable to just such influences. When we hear of "Rings" made up of boys who conspire together to thieve and share their booty, we are forcibly convinced of this. The only disgrace seems to be, like that of the youth of Sparta, in being caught. A short time ago there were gangs of youthful highwaymen—Tammany "braves" in embryo—who systematically robbed ladies of their purses in the streets, one adventurous young varlet seizing and making off with the prize, while his companions forcibly arrested pursuit. Of course, when big miscreants, who vote for Tammany politicians, have robbed, shot and stabbed without punishment, the smaller rascals have been encouraged to construct a plausible theory of escape for themselves. The number of these predatory urchins is, however, relatively small. The exemplification of successful crime, so vividly presented by the Tammany conspirators, has had a far wider and more disastrous influence. We shall hardly be contradicted if we assert that the worship of simple material success, as dissociated from desert, has grown to be alarmingly conspicuous among our rising generation. There is a familiar story imputed, wrongly, doubtless, to an old Quaker, whose counsel to his son was: "John, get money; honestly if thee can; *but John, get money*." The moral condition thus illustrated and enjoined has been, as we are persuaded, sadly prevalent among our young people; and the wretched individuals whose crimes have at last been checked are in a considerable degree responsible for it.

The disgrace of these men is, therefore, in its relation to the young as well as the mature, a positive boon to society. It is lamentable that such a climax should have been delayed so long; but it is truly a matter for rejoicing that it has come at last in a form so flagrant and unmistakable. Every child who runs today about the streets of New-York knows that these men are virtually condemned felons. A brand is set upon them which they cannot escape, and which they will find ineffaceable. Their permanent exclusion from decent society will be only one of the punishments of their guilt; and the boys and girls who are growing up will understand clearly how it was that the culprits disgraced themselves, and how it is that they must stand forever pilloried the marks of public scorn. It is surely a salutary thing for the rising generation to witness so forcible a proof that the way of the transgressor is not always easy, and that honesty may really be the best policy after all.

Clerical Honor—Again.

We have published one communication from a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in defense of Mr. CHENEY, of Chicago, and on Thursday morning we published another from a Low Churchman. We are not surprised at receiving these pleas in Mr. CHENEY's favor. The subject is one of moment to all who are in communion with the honored Church of which that gentleman claims still to be a presbyter, and it has bearings which give it, besides, a general public interest.

The pleas in Mr. CHENEY's favor are briefly but comprehensively these: That his ministration of his office has been in order; that the Court which tried him is open to exceptions, both in form and spirit; that his congregation are strongly desirous that he should retain his place, and, finally, that this is a struggle between High Church and Low Church, in which Mr. CHENEY is "evangelical" and "broad," and his Bishop is "Popish" and "narrow." This is all that has been presented by both our correspondents, in refutation of our judgment that such a position as that taken and held by Mr. CHENEY, is not consistent with what men of the world call honor. Now, within the Episcopal Church the first two of these pleas, which alone are of essential importance, will be regarded as futile or sound according to the party views of those who consider them. High Churchmen, as a body, will deny plumply that Mr. CHENEY's ministrations have been in order; and they will assert roundly that the Court which tried him was unexceptionable. Low Churchmen, as a body, will as strongly assert just the contrary. Indeed, the Low Church feeling in the matter is shown by the aspiration of one of our correspondents, that Mr. CHENEY "will be an instrument in the hands of God to deliver the Protestant Episcopal Church from even a seeming avowal of an unscriptural doctrine, and also that Bishop WHITEHOUSE will be brought to a better mind, and led to regard regeneration as something greater and more spiritual than the mere outward form of baptism."

This is, in fact, the gist of the whole contest. Mr. CHENEY has set out to deliver the Episcopal Church from a seeming avowal of what, in their judgment, is an unscriptural doctrine—to wit, the doctrine held by Bishop WHITEHOUSE and his party that baptism is regeneration, or at least something greater and more spiritual than a mere outward form. Now, with the merits of this controversy we have nothing to do, nothing whatever. The Episcopal Church may avow, or seem to avow, that complete immersion in water, at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, is essential to valid baptism; and that such baptism is absolution and remission of all sin; and it would not concern us as a secular journal, except in regard to the physical consequences that might follow the administration of the rite. And if upon this subject there arose two parties in the Church, one of which should insist that water at a considerably lower temperature met all the requirements of the case, and that immersion even at 212 did not operate as perfect absolution—for instance, of a certain rebellious feeling which might arise at the period of complete immersion—and the other party should insist both upon the temperature and the remission, the partisans even of such extreme, and, we may even venture to say, such absurd views of religion, might fight their quarrel out undisturbed by our animadversions, except, perhaps, by way of cooling counsel. But if in the supposed case any rector of an Episcopal Church should deem it his duty not to boil his parishioners by way of regenerating them, and they also should come to the conclusion that they could be regenerated without being boiled, we should then deem it their duty to come out plainly, clergyman and people, and say: "We can no longer conform to the articles, the canons and the rubric of this Church, and we therefore absolve ourselves from them by severing our connection with the Church; its laws are no longer binding upon us, its officers are no longer our ecclesiastical superiors, we ask no functional care from its Bishops, and we owe them neither allegiance nor deference."

To drop the extreme case which we have supposed, (and which we have purposely made impossible and extravagant that it might be beyond objection to either party,) if a voluntary member of any organized community finds that the laws, or even the established customs, of that community do not conform to his sense of right and justice, two courses are honorably open to him; the first, which is the briefest and most peaceful, is to withdraw himself at once and absolutely; the second, by which he may be a benefactor, or an "instrument," is to remain in the community and labor to convince his fellow-members that the laws and customs should be changed, conforming himself, nevertheless, meanwhile strictly to them, as Christ did, and Socrates. To remain in, the community, and to claim its name and its privileges, and in one way or another, if possible, to attain the latter, is not consistent with what men of the world (whether they are churchmen or not) call honor, or even consistency. As to Mr. CHENEY's conduct, whether he has conformed strictly to the canons and the rubrics of his Church, is a very simple question, and easily to be determined; whether the Court which pronounced that he had not done so was a proper and a just one, is a question to be decided by a higher and unexceptionably competent authority. Mr. CHENEY has his appeal; and the Bishop of Illinois is responsible to the General Convention and the House of Bishops, no less than his presbyter. Meanwhile, however, the latter owes obedience to his ecclesiastical superior. This, however, unless his course is directly misreported, he refuses to render; and he and his congregation wish, in school-boy phrase, to eat their cake, and have it too. They wish to be Episcopalians without deferring to Episcopal authority.

But we do not purpose having a discussion with Mr. CHENEY's supporters, or making ourselves the organ of his opponents. Nor did we even design to condemn him particularly. We have only used his case as an example, to illustrate a tendency too common of late among clergymen of certain denominations, to play the game of run with the hare and hold with the hounds.

Pity the Poor Protestant.

Everybody knows that the non-Catholic portion of this community has long been plotting and practicing the most unjustifiable schemes against the members of the Catholic Church. If everybody does not know this, it is because everybody does not read the Irish Catholic newspapers. It only needs an occasional consultation of these veracious chroniclers to learn that a vast conspiracy is on foot to deprive the Roman Catholics of their right to rule this community without interference from heretics or infidels. This conspiracy has its headquarters, our readers may like to know, in the TIMES office. One of the leaders in the movement is our German Governor, whom the journals we have referred to delight to call the Baron VON HOFFMAN. A very active member of the cabal that treacherously seeks to oust Romanists from their natural and constitutional supremacy is one THOMAS NAST, generally believed to be a Prussian. He is aided and abetted by a set of bloated Protestant millionaires, engaged in publishing HARPER & BRO.'s periodicals. Next to the TIMES, which is credited with untold influence, our Catholic rulers fear the rebel NAST, who presents his incendiary ideas in such an attractive and picturesque manner, that it overtaxes the utmost ingenuity of the priesthood to counteract them. It don't do any good to keep their people from being able to read, because NAST's artful productions appeal even to those who can't read. As for HOFFMAN, they are very bitter on him, but they say that they made him and they can unmake him.

It is not greatly to be wondered at that our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens should feel indignant at any attempt to secure to non-Catholics a share in the government of the City and State of New-York. They have had the best of reasons for some time to regard that Government as their own private property, subject only, of course, to the general lien held on all their possessions by the Pope and the priesthood. No one has seriously disputed their claim. The Ring is entirely in the control of the Romanists. Two of the Four are members of the Holy Church, a third is assiduous in all labors demanded by the priests, and the fourth is notably willing to do anything, however distasteful to himself personally, in order to propitiate the denomination, even to parading in green garments on St. Patrick's Day, and forbidding to Protestants the use of the streets for a procession.

In the Legislature, the Romanists have also been taught by the most convincing proofs that it was their part to command, and the part of the people's representatives to obey. When men like the notorious TOM FIELDS join the Church for political motives; when a St. Lawrence County politician, imported to become a Senator from Kings County, appears on the roll of obedient Catholics; when the Senators from this City vie with each other in proposing appropriations of the people's money for Catholic institutions, we suppose that our Catholic brethren are not so different from the rest of mankind as to doubt a title to supremacy which is so generally acknowledged and so substantially confirmed. Men who do rule, naturally think they have a right to rule. If the leaders of the Catholic masses can go into the Controller's office, or the Chamberlain's office, or the Board of Public Instruction, or the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, or the Sheriff's office, or the Register's office, or into the Health Commission, or the Commission of Charities, or into the Superior Court, or any one of a half dozen minor Courts, and be sure of finding good Catholics at the head, and willing tools in all the subordinate places, they may be pardoned for assuming that a power so vast and undisputed as theirs must come of a sort of divine right, which it is at once treason, heresy, and blasphemy to deny.

Moreover, the children are learning what the fathers have been taught. The gentle sway of the priest is established as firmly in many of our schools as in the City Hall or the County Court-house. In five Wards in this City, Catholics are in the majority in the Boards of Trustees. In the Board of Public Instruction they are represented by a very modest, but very resolute man, the President thereof, and the Clerk is a devout attendant on one of the churches whose priest, we regret to say, hates the public schools with a feeling *almost* unchristian. It is perfectly natural, under these circumstances, that Protestant teachers should give way to Catholics, and that even Democratic Protestants should gradually be replaced in the local boards by Catholics. The amiable MIKE MURPHY, Tammany manager for the Fifth Ward, recently remarked concerning an American Democrat who had dared to aspire to a trusteeship:

> "The toime is past whin American Democrats are agoin' to be elicted to offices in the Fifth Ward, an' bedad, ye may make up your moinds that it won't come agin very soon. We don't want any American Dimocrats. We can git along without 'em."

He was only applying, in his own elegant way, to his own Ward, a principle to which a great many Catholics seem devoted. Mr. MURPHY's dictum was accepted as law in the case referred to. Is it strange that he should feel his honest soul indignant if any Americans, "Dimocrats" undertook to snatch his sceptre from him?

There is nothing in this world so inconvenient as restraint, and when men have been freed from it for a long time, it is very hard to accept it again. For instance, a great many years ago, when there were not Catholics enough in the City Government to do as they chose with it, the Board of Education adopted a rule that the Bible should be read in the public schools, and the rule was reinforced by other rules to the effect that no teacher should be paid who neglected to read it, but that such teacher should forfeit his or her position. No one thought of objecting then. Even unbelievers, who regarded the Bible as of no divine authority, were very willing that their children should hear it read. The most skeptical did not think it an evil that the young should each day listen to precepts of pure morality. The objection, curiously enough, came, when it did come, from the most devout believers in the authority of the Christian religion,—from the spiritual descendants of the Saints and the Crusaders. These people, who believe that the dictates of their Church are much more authoritative than any mere rules of a temporal board, quietly ignored the rule requiring the reading of the Bible, and in fourteen of our schools the language of the Scriptures is never heard. Is it strange that a sect which has accomplished such feats as this without trouble, should be restive under any attempt on the part of non-Catholic Americans to bring them back to obedience to law, in common with other citizens?

When, therefore, as we stated at the beginning of our article, the Irish Catholic papers treat every attempt to break down the rule of Tammany, or to reduce the government of the City to a genuine Democracy, as a conspiracy against the Catholics, we are not surprised. We are only the more convinced that the sooner the people of the City and State assert their right to a government that can neither be corrupted nor trifled with by any sect, the better it will be for all concerned.

The Want of a Trade a Cause of Crime.

If any of our readers will take the trouble to visit our City prisons and converse with some of the numerous boys and young men sentenced there for criminal offenses, he will discover that very many avow "the want of a trade" as the special cause of their downfall. A lad who is apprenticed to a mechanical occupation, or who understands a trade, has indeed a peculiar safeguard about him in a large city. He feels himself a member of a respectable craft, and his own self-respect is increased. If a member of a union, or soon to be one, he knows that when thrown out of occupation he has friends to fall back upon, and funds to draw from. The peculiar feeling of abandonment which drives so many boys to crime, is neutralized by this connection with a large body of artisans. Then the thorough knowledge of a trade gives every young man a singular sense of independence, and keeps him out of temptation to making a living dishonestly. No man in this City could have a feeling of more perfect independence than a first-rate young carpenter or plumber, or house-builder. There can hardly be a doubt, too, that the superior intellectual character of the trades, as compared with the more drudging occupations, is a safeguard from crime. On the broad scale—omitting individual exceptions—whatever cultivates the brain and occupies the higher faculties tends so far to diminish crime. Some trades, it is true—like the printers—are liable from their late hours to peculiar temptations, especially to intoxication; but in general, it may be said, that the trades are more exempt from crime than the merely manual occupations of the City.

Besides, in a City like New-York, if a lad is kept out from a trade, he takes either to street occupations, such as paper-selling, peddling, boot-blacking, and the like, or he becomes an office-boy or messenger. But this last business is now overcrowded, so that the boys are continually forced to join the great army of the children engaged in occupations which are more than half vagrancy, and exposed to the greatest temptations. Another large body, it is true, do painful drudgery at a tender age in our factories; but here they do not learn a trade, only some minute part of a complicated manufacture, and early become stunted in mind and body. Thus a considerable class of boys who would be attracted by the inventive nature of a trade are thrown every year upon the streets, and becoming tired of drudgery, at length make short cuts to a livelihood by thieving or burglary.

The fault of this rests in part on our "unions," whose policy is selfish in the last degree. They obstinately refuse to encourage apprenticeships, and attempt to cut off the natural supply of skilled labor in the training of apprentices. They hope thus to raise the value of matured skilled labor. And now in many trades it is found that there are no young workmen of first-class, so that the best work can no longer be done except by old hands. The result is that foreign workmen are coming in to take the places of our half-educated American mechanics, and in time our native workmen will be of less value in the market than the Germans and English who are supplying their places.

But the fault is not altogether the unions'. The new generation is filled with the modern fallacy that money must be made by sharp cuts, and not by the long and patient road of industry. Boys, like their elders in the Court-house, prefer "jobs" and "tricks" to steady work at a trade or business. They want a short road to fortune. They leave a trade for a street-job, and this for a thieving expedition or a burglary. In a country like ours there is really no excuse for any boy's taking up a dishonest business for a living. A walk of twenty miles would bring any lad where his work on a farm or in a garden would be well paid and in demand. The great effort of all reformers and teachers of the youth of the poorer classes in this City should be to induce the young to emigrate to the country districts. Farming and gardening are the best business for the children of the poor. The demand is immense throughout the Western country for the labor of boys and young men on farms. There the association is improving, the influences elevating, and the City *proletaire* of today may be a land-owner and comfortable farmer in a few years.

Fortunately in this City there is a benevolent machinery carefully arranged, and which has worked with great success for many years, for transporting the unemployed or homeless children of the poorest classes to the farming districts of the West; we mean the "Children's Aid Society." Through this philanthropic agency thousands of our deserted and tempted youth are placed every year in good farmers' homes, where they grow up as industrious and respectable men and women. Those of our citizens desiring to aid this public charity will do well to call at the Central office, No. 19 East Fourth-street, and examine for themselves into its workings.

Safety for Passengers.

It really begins to look as though a time were coming when railway and steam-boat slaughters would no longer be excused and encouraged by the proverbial blamelessness of railway and steam-boat officials. The arrest of the President and Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry Company, together with their negligent engineer, was a promising step in the right direction, and now the doctrine of personal responsibility has still further been strengthened by the indictment for manslaughter of a conductor on the Old Colony Railway to whose criminal carelessness is attributed the death of a woman killed while leaving his train. Let us now see if these cases will be prosecuted in the same excellent spirit in which they have been commenced. Not until punishment has been executed upon these offenders will passenger carriers in this country fairly realize that the day of irresponsible negligence has passed, and that hereafter they will be held to a rigid accountability for every human life their neglect or recklessness destroys.

In apparent opposition to this progressive and praiseworthy action in Courts and juries elsewhere, is the decision of Judge WHITE, of Boston, discharging with a reprimand a boy arrested for throwing stones through the windows of a railway car, on the ground that he was not old enough to know what he was doing. The boy was eleven years of age, and the theologians fix seven as the period when a child begins to discriminate between right and wrong. The pastime of stoning cars is getting to be entirely too popular with the street boys of most of our large cities. Here in New-York it has long been in many parts of the town an intolerable nuisance, attended always with great annoyance, and often with painful injuries to passengers thus assailed. Yet, as far as we have heard, no punishment has ever been inflicted on the young ruffians who indulge in these practices. What this unrestrained and unpunished indulgence leads to is evidenced in the villainous attempt of two boys, lately, to throw off a train on the Erie Road, near Handsome Eddy Rocks. The train, it will not be forgotten, was stopped almost by a miracle at the very verge of the precipice, and so only by a hair's breadth a most shocking disaster was averted. These precocious assassins were scarcely old enough, according to Judge WHITE's standard, to know what they were doing. The Pennsylvania authorities, however, thought otherwise, and promptly lodged them in jail, from which one of them shortly after made his escape to plan other childish massacres.

The truth is that in most cases the boys who commit such offenses know perfectly that they are wrong, and do them because of that knowledge. The school of the street is an early enlightener in vice and crime, and its pupils, before they have fairly left their swaddling-clothes, are the rivals, in intention at least, of maturer sinners. At any rate public convenience demands that boys of eleven who throw stones at passenger vehicles, should be restrained from that diversion. That they know no better seems only additional reason for sending them where they will be taught better. For such a purpose juvenile reformatories are instituted and carried on,—a fact which the next Judge who has to deal with one of these youthful stone-throwers might do well to bear in mind.

MINOR TOPICS.

Two documents of interest, bearing on the war the people are waging against corruption, will be found in our columns this morning. One is the address of the Committee of Seventy, appealing to the people of the State to combine to send unbribable men to the Legislature, and showing the magnitude and nature of the Ring's rascality. Another is a letter from Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, making a similar appeal to the Germans of the City. Gen. SIGEL makes it very plain that the Germans have it in their power, by honest and wise effort, to throw down the Tammany rulers so that they can never again be set up.

Even Emperors bow to the rising sun. Immediately after his late visit to Germany, the Czar of Russia issued a ukase of unmistakable significance. By it the Ministry of Education is ordered to see that hereafter the study of German should take the priority of French in all public and private schools, and that more time shall be devoted to the former than to the latter language. It is said on good authority that the old Russian party, so called, once bitterly opposed to everything German, assents to the policy of the Czar, and fully recognizes its importance and wisdom.

Prince NAPOLEON has, according to the *Indépendance Belge*, an "aversion to battle-fields." But he has great audacity, and the *Indépendance* finds proof of it in his recent pamphlet. The Prince says he was an entire stranger to the declaration of war by the Emperor. Then, replies his critic, why were we left till now to find that he opposed it? His words, spoken in time, might have had some influence over those who held in their hands the fate of France. The Prince seeks to show his magnanimity by declaring that he offered to share the captivity of the Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe, but the offer was refused. The *Indépendance* reminds him that he might have made sure of his prison if he had taken the pains to be at Sedan. On the whole, it is a beautifully complete burlesque, this of the Emperor "unable to die at the head of his army," on account of his not being at the head of his army when death was being dealt to it, and the Prince offering to share captivity after having carefully kept out of the way of the captors.

A "programme" has been issued by the London Republicans. With what they aim at, viz., "the attainment of the highest standard of political and social rights for man, and the promotion of the intellectual, moral and material welfare of mankind," we need not quarrel; but some of the methods by which these *desiderata* are to be attained are, we fear, altogether Utopian. The third article of the programme, which proposes "the suppression of all monopolies," at the present stage of civilization is mere empty air. Scarcely a public enterprise exists but, by the enforcement of this clause, would be swept away and such universal stagnation would ensue as would show that, at worst, some monopolies are necessary evils. "The application of the federation principle to all republican States," the "abolition of standing armies," and "direct legislation by the people" are propositions of a less theoretical character; but the suggestion for "nationalization of land," in the sense intended, will not at this time strengthen the hands of those who make it. It is a pity that the European Republican leaders will insist so regularly at critical moments upon playing into the hands of their opponents.

When great people write biographies of other great people, there is a strong presumption of sympathy of taste, if not of close similarity of characteristics, as between author and subject. At all events such is the idea commonly imputed to the illustrious bookmakers, and enforced by their partisans. The Emperor NAPOLEON's *Life of Julius Cæsar* is an instance, but what are we to say of the forthcoming *History of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots*, written by the Empress EUGENIE? This work, it seems, is now complete, and it will soon appear in English dress, translated by Mr. CHARLES DE FLANDRE. Now, of course, to admit the likeness between CÆSAR and NAPOLEON III., need give the latter and his friends no chagrin; to dream, however, of any resemblance between poor MARY STUART and the spotless EUGENIE is not to be thought of. The explanation doubtless is that MARY is not painted by her Imperial biographer according to FROUDE, but after the new lights which it is so much more agreeable to think accurate.

Russia has quietly taken possession of the Island of Saghalien, or Tarakai, and, although such a consequence is rare, the step seems thus far to have been as quietly assented to by the other maritime Powers. Those who express an opinion say that while the act of the Russian Government is unjustifiable, yet under their rule the resources of the island will be much sooner developed than under the administration of Yeddo. No doubt this acquisition of Russia's will seriously modify political and commercial relations hereafter in the Eastern Archipelago, and indeed the whole coast of Asia. Saghalien is a very large and important island. It is six hundred miles long by a mean width of one hundred, and has an area of thirty thousand square miles. It is well wooded, and is said to contain great mineral wealth. As a naval station it is invaluable, and in truth it might be made a refuge in case of need for the whole Russian fleet. It will be surprising if this is not soon vociferously commented upon as the "entering-wedge" of the imputed Russian designs upon the English East Indian Possessions. Certainly, if such designs are entertained, the possession of Saghalien would be of service in carrying them into execution.

The Parisians, from squabbling over the names of streets and the stamping of their coins, are now debating the dress of their new officials. The costume, in particular, of President THIERS is a matter of anxious discussion. A plain suit of black is altogether distasteful, but anything that smacks of the imperial purple would be still more so; how, then, the golden mean is to be struck between the austerity of extreme republicanism and the qualified pomp of citizen kings becomes the delicate question. One authority says that M. THIERS will wear a coat decked with gold-lace, a stripe of gold-lace down his trowsers, and a cocked hat surmounted with tricolor feathers. The Parisians might surely spare themselves so much fuss and fume on the subject. Fashions change soon in France, and the dress of her ruler is unlikely to present an exception.

New-Orleans Exempt from Chills and Fever.

Visitors from New-Orleans to the North this season are represented to have very generally contracted chills and fever, to which they were strangers when at home. The New-Orleans *Times* says:

> "It is not extravagant to say, that every other one of our wanderers has been compelled to pay tribute to the bleak air and too violent changes of the Northern climate. This is especially true of those who frequented the Virginia mountains. Nearly all of them have been put through a regular course of shakes. So much is constantly said about malarial influences as the most prolific of all other sources of ill health, and especially as the chief producers of intermittent fevers, that we are puzzled to comprehend the indisputable fact that chills and intermittent fevers are of rarer occurrence in this city than in any other part of the United States, that our regular population is entirely free from this prevalent disease of the country, which is never contracted by any of our citizens unless they make visits to the North and West. Invariably, if you hear of a friend having chills, or meet one who has just recovered from an attack of them, you may assume it as a certainty that he has been out of the City and brought the chills back with him. Yet if malaria and moisture are the main causes of this disease, certainly this locality and clime ought to abound therein. But it does not. Do, most learned sanitarian theorists, expound this mystery. If our climate and our low and swampy State, and our abundance of malaria and superfluity of decomposition and feculent evaporation cannot produce the same effects which they do everywhere else, why has not some learned GALEN explained the causes of this peculiarity of our locality, and reconciled the same with the generally-accepted theory?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The star of the week, before whose brilliancy all lesser lights have paled, has unquestionably been Herr THEODORE WACHTEL. He has sung in two operas, appearing thrice in "Postillion" and once in the "Trovatore." On each night the houses have been quite stupendous, and, remembering that they were collected in the Stadt Theatre, unexpectedly fashionable. On each night, too, the plaudits have been lavish and resonant, and all other tokens of delight freely shown. Nevertheless, it is not to be concealed that there are those who do not like Herr WACHTEL. There are things about him, doubtless, that all must like, or at least admire and own the merit of; but as a whole, regarding him as that "entire and perfect chrysolite," a truly great tenor, there are dissidents of various sorts. To difference of opinion on this point Herr WACHTEL has been well accustomed. In Paris especially his experience of it was well calculated to teach an artist philosophy. We do not, therefore, fear that his equanimity will be seriously disturbed by the discovery that in this as in other respects New-York resembles Paris. Our own estimates of his merits were so recently expressed in these columns as not to need anything approaching a complete recapitulation. We are in duty bound to say, however, that, to use a rather trite expression, the gentleman has vastly improved on acquaintance. The second performance of "The Postillion de Lonjumeau" showed him to greater advantage than the first, and his work in "Il Trovatore," although it was inauspiciously commenced, proved him, at different stages of the opera, to be a skilled singer, and one to whom the *dilettanti* may look with confidence for many satisfying efforts, as well as for not a few startling vocal effects. To-morrow night a second performance of VERDI's opera is to occur at the Stadt. If passages of the tenor's scenes with *Azucena* and his recital of "Ah! si, ben mio" are as faultless as they were on Friday, and if his execution of "Di quella pira" is as prodigious, such a pleasure as only an artist of culture and of tremendous resources can afford will be enjoyed.

MISS NILSSON'S REAPPEARANCE.

Miss NILSSON appeared in public for the first time this season, in Montreal, on Monday. Wednesday she sang in Toronto, Friday in Buffalo, and Mr. STRAKOSCH continues the concert tour with an entertainment in Titusville to-morrow evening. All the artists who are heard in these concerts are known to the habitual reader, except M. JAMET, Mr. STRAKOSCH's new basso. This gentleman seems to have vastly pleased his audiences, but only the fact that he has done so is mentioned by the local newspapers. The prefatory words of crowded houses introduce, as of old, all articles on the subject.

MRS. MOULTON'S CONCERTS.

A brief notice has already appeared in relation to the approaching concerts whereof Mrs. MOULTON is to be the central attraction. The lovers of music whose privilege it has been to hear Mrs. MOULTON, either in the Court reunions at the Tuileries and at Compiègne, or in society in Paris and in London, and, also, the fashionable world of New-York, have long counseled this first step in an artistic career which will surely be brilliant and remunerative. A decision as to this *premier pas*—which the Transatlantic proverb tells us is the most trying of all—was, however, only reached a few days ago. It is better late than never. Mrs. MOULTON will be first heard at Steinway Hall on Oct. 16. She possesses a voice of beautiful and sympathetic quality, and her advantages in respect of art-education and experience have been altogether exceptional. The engagement of a few artists of talent to surround her will enable her to announce a series of remarkabl entertainments.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. WALLACK announces that his theatre will shortly open for the season, and this gratifying statement is coupled with a list of his company. The public will be glad to know that while the names of many old favorites are included some new ones give assurance of abundant pleasure to come. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS is engaged, it appears, and a round of those charming comedies of the lighter school, in which this artist is so eminent, may therefore be counted upon. Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. FISHER, Mr. STODDART, Mr. POLK, and Mr. RINGGOLD are among the gentlemen of a catalogue which, closing with the name of Mr. LESTER WALLACK himself, is assuredly full of strength. Among the ladies are included Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, from the London Olympic, who appears here for the first time, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Helen Tracy—the leaders in a fair galaxy of undoubted fascination and brilliancy. Mr. JOHN GILBERT, whose name suggests so many pleasant and worthy recollections, retains the post of Acting Manager, the efficient services of Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG will still be had in the stage direction, Mr. THOMAS BAKER will, continue to lead an orchestra that will, doubtless, discourse all that is new and sparkling with much that if old is well chosen, and Messrs. ISHERWOOD, EVANS and HILLYARD will add to the long array of their scenic triumphs. Mr. WALLACK is indeed well fortified at every point, and has taken all available and promising measures to assure what we cordially wish him, a flourishing and profitable season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The first appearance these ten years of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN bids fair, we learn, to attract a brilliant throng to-morrow night to Booth's Theatre, Miss CUSHMAN's high reputation, and curiosity among those who know what made it, to see how her efforts will compare with those of former years, will draw one class of auditors; and the younger generation, who have heard great things of Miss CUSHMAN's *Lady Macbeth* and *Meg Merrilies*, but never seen them, will constitute another. She is to play *Queen Katherine* to-morrow night—a part which many ladies have essayed, but in which comparatively few have been acceptable. Mrs. SIDDONS, Mrs. BARTLEY and Mrs. WARNER—to come by a sliding scale both of chronology and merit down to our own time—have been mainly associated with the character in the history of the English drama, and Miss CUSHMAN is now by many regarded as the sole capable representative of it. She will be aided to-morrow night by Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK, a very respectable artist, as *Cardinal Wolsey*, and otherwise by such strength as the company at Booth's has to show.

CITY NOTES.

No notable event occurred to excite the theatre-goer during the week just ended. Except at the houses mentioned above, the bills this week will remain unchanged. Mr. PHILLIPS will continue to act at the Grand Opera-house in Mr. DE NYSE's drama of "Oofty Gooft," setting off that gentleman's "points" as nicely as possible, and Mr. GAYLER's "Carl the Fiddler" will be given at Niblo's, with Mr. EMMET in the leading part. At Wood's Museum, we ought to note that a new drama called "La Mendiante" will be brought out to-morrow. Elsewhere affairs will be unchanged.... The Paris Pavilion Circus may be visited every day and evening this week. It is situated on Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Home Notes.

After singing in Springfield, Monday, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA was heard in Boston, at the Music Hall, on Wednesday. The Boston *Advertiser* thus speaks of the lady's reappearance: "The first concert of Mme. ROSA's series, and the first interesting musical entertainment of the season, was given in the Music Hall, last evening, in the presence of an audience of decided cultivation. Mme. ROSA's appearance was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic applause which bespoke the hearty good will and satisfaction excited by her return to Boston; and Mr. SEGUIN and Mr. LAURENCE had every reason to be gratified with the warmth of their reception. Mme. ROSA's singing more than equaled the high expectations of the audience. Her long period of rest and retirement has been fruitful in good results, and her magnificent voice rang out last night with all its wonted fullness, sonorousness and power. There was even a larger measure of richness, fluency and sweetness supplied than in Mme. ROSA's past operatic efforts, and the familiar smoothness, breadth and nobleness of style seemed to have gained something more of grace and splendor. In BEETHOVEN's scena and recitative 'Ah Perfido!' the grandest and strongest points in the great artist's method were displayed, and the intense and contrasting phases of feeling in that wonderful composition were interpreted with fine dramatic emphasis and discretion. In the second part Mme. ROSA gave an exceedingly pretty and taking little song by PALADILHE, called 'La Mandolinata,' which has attained great popularity in London—a song full of suggestions of tinkling guitars and lustrous dark eyes, and all the lazy, pleasure-loving romance of Spain. In response to an encore, Mme. ROSA sang the ballad of 'Katy's Letter' in her own almost inimitable style, and with such fresh and lively *naïveté* that it seemed quite unhackneyed. Finally, in answer to a persistent recall, which was as ill-mannered as it was well meant, Mme. ROSA gave 'Comin' Through the Rye.'"....Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. ALBERTO LAURENCE, who, we are told, "with his fine and effective baritone, added much to the success of the concert," and Signor CARLO PATTI, took part in the same entertainment....Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU has set out upon a starring tour, and she acted at the Buffalo Academy of Music, on Monday, in a new play called "Christie Johnstone," and written by Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE. The Buffalo papers speak of Mrs. CHANFRAU's acting with the strongest praise, and Mr. TAYLEURE's task—a dramatization from Mr. CHARLES READE's story—calls from the *Commercial Advertiser* the commendation following: "Mr. TAYLEURE had a good, and, at the same time, a very difficult subject to work up. Upon the whole, *Christie Johnstone* may be regarded as one of the best, and it is certainly the purest and noblest of CHARLES READE's novels. But, while the novelist may contrive to tell a story in a way that captivates every intelligent reader, it by no means follows that his story can be converted into the plot of an exciting play; that his prominent characters can be made interesting on the stage, or that his glowing pen-pictures and descriptions can be converted into the thrilling scenes of a drama. Many a capitally told and powerfully written story would make a wretchedly thin and tame piece for the edification of the theatre-goers. In adapting *Christie Johnstone*, Mr. TAYLEURE has been singularly successful. He has woven into his drama almost everything that was worth saving in the novel. All the favorite characters have been retained, the author's rich and glowing language is preserved, the moral that READE desired to present is enforced, while the chapters in the book that abound with beautiful imagery, tender sentiment, burning passion and thrilling adventure, have been made the basis of the striking and 'telling' scenes of the drama. Finally, Mr. TAYLEURE has succeeded in gratifying the taste, stimulating the intellect, and pleasing the eye of an audience, without sacrificing any more than was unavoidable of the harmony, beauty and pathos of the work which furnishes him with the plot." ....Of a new play at the Boston Museum, the Boston *Traveller* writes thus: "While we are pleased to see the new dramatic ventures brought out so well at the Museum, we can by no means commend them all as productions of the first-class. There are exceptions to every rule, and BERNARD H. DIXON's three-act comedy 'Behind the Mask,' which received its first representation in this city (and we believe in the country) last night, is most assuredly one of these exceptions. The piece is positively a bad one, with hardly anything to favor it but the generally good acting of the Museum company. Its second act, which has a strong situation at its close, is fearfully suggestive of the rehearsal of *Mr. Puff's* tragedy in 'The Critic;' while its first and third acts, if we except a few sparkling lines, amount to about nothing."....The Old Union Theatre in San Francisco is now being demolished...... Mr. and Mrs. HEINE will be heard in the Boston popular concerts on Wednesday and Thursday... Latest advices report Mrs. D. P. BOWERS acting still at the California Theatre....An exchange says: "They tell a good joke on JEFFERSON, the comedian. Eighteen months ago he came to Louisville and played *Rip Van Winkle* to crowded houses, in Masonic Temple, at double price a head. Thousands of people who never enter a theatre went to the Temple. JEFFERSON now refuses to play any more in a Louisville theatre. He requires the Opera-house management to secure Masonic Temple for his next appearance, which is delayed until next Spring. Thus we progress." ....Mr. OLE BULL is represented to be suffering from a relapse, and his agent is now cancelling all his engagements....Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, was opened for the season on Monday, Mr. JEFFERSON being the "star."....Mr. LINGARD and his company acted in Portland, last week....A Boston paper says: "Prince GEORGE GALITZIN, with his famous orchestra, composed of emancipated serfs whom he has freed and instructed, has sailed from Russia for America, and will give a series of concerts in the various cities during the Autumn and Winter. The Prince's father, it will be remembered, was the friend and patron of BEETHOVEN. The son has inherited all the enthusiasm of the father for music, and his knowledge and genius are remarkable. He has given up all the honors of the court and devoted himself exclusively to harmony. When he arrives with his troupe we shall hear something different from any music hitherto brought from the Old World to the New, and it will no doubt prove most interesting. Prince GALITZIN telegraphed to a gentleman in Boston a few days ago that he has started on his voyage across the Atlantic."...."Elfie" was acted at the Boston theatre throughout last week. Monday, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON will appear there....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY acted part of last week at the Rochester Opera-house, and the remainder of the same period was filled by Miss JANE COOMBS and her company....Mr. MARK SMITH and Mr. BEN DE BAR were performing together at DeBar's Opera-house, in St. Louis. At the Olympic, in the same city, "Elfie," with Miss LILLY ELDRIDGE as the heroine, was on the bills. ....Friday, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS sang in Norwich, in Connecticut....Mlle. MORLACCHI is still dancing at the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore....W. S. GILBERT's poetical drama of "The Palace of Truth" is about to be acted at the Boston Museum....The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week in Indianapolis....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT acted last week in Hartford....Mr. COULDOCK is acting with Mrs. BOWERS in San Francisco.

Foreign Affairs.

"Hinko," an adaptation from a German play, had been brought out at the Queen's Theatre, in London. It was very enthusiastically received. A review of its merits shall be printed hereafter....Mr. BUCKSTONE, the comedian, who is staying at Broadstairs, is said to be in very indifferent health....Mr. WILKIE COLLINS is preparing a drama, to be produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre on the withdrawal of "Caste," with which the theatre is to be reopened....A burlesque on the "Three Musketeers," by Mr. FARNIE, is in preparation at the Strand.... The Royalty Theatre was to open on the 18th, under the management of Mr. MALLANDAINE, composer of "Love's Limits," "Haunted Mill," &c., for a season of opera bouffe, when HERVE's "Chilperic" will be produced. The *Athenæum* has the following: "We learn that a controversy has arisen between M. GOUNOD and Messrs. NOVELLO respecting the publication of the former's music, which is likely soon to occupy the attention of the Courts."...*Galignani* reports that the director of the Menus-Plaisirs Theatre, in Paris, has met with a singular difficulty in the preparation of a new piece, "Le Puit qui Chante." One of the scenes represents a slave market, after JEROME's well-known picture, and not one of the actresses who are to appear in it will consent to be sold for less than her companions. ....M. CARVALHO, abandoning the ruins of the Parisian Theatre Lyrique, wishes to erect an immense concert-hall, in the style of the Albert Hall at Kensington. There are to be places for 10,000 spectators, or, perhaps, we should say auditors; the orchestra and chorus will consist of 2,000 executants, including 200 violins, 100 altos, 100 violoncellos, 100 double basses, and so on; and, according to *La Liberté*, it has been already decided that the first concert, or "festival," is to be given for the benefit of the victims of the war. "Nothing," remarks *Le Ménestrel*, "is now wanting but the millions indispensable for this vast enterprise,".... A Paris musical journal calls attention to the indiscretion of the *Messager de Toulouse*, which has gone off with a salute before the proper time in honor of M. CAPOUL's success in the United States. "The illustrious tenor," says the *Messager*, "sang in GOUNOD's 'Faust' before more than 15,000 persons, and obtained one of those successes which make an epoch in the life of an artist." The theatre holding "more than 15.000 persons" is not mentioned; and the fact is altogether lost sight of that M. CAPOUL is not to make his first appearance in America until the 9th of October.

MR. BATEMAN'S LONDON HOUSE.

The London *Daily News* prints the article following in its issue of Sept. 12: "'Elegantly decorated and commodiously reseated,' as the programme runs, the Lyceum was reopened last evening under the management of Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, with a new romantic drama, adopted from Mme. BIRCH PFEIFFER's play of 'Die Grille,' which, in its turn, we think, owes its plot and most of its situations to Mme. GEORGE SAND's *La Petite Fadette*. It is not the first adaptation of the kind which the English stage has seen; but in this instance of 'Fanchette, the Will o' the Wisp,' as the piece is now entitled, great pains have evidently been taken to render the 'love legend' acceptable to the public. No cost has been spared in placing 'Fanchette' upon the stage. Still, with all these advantages, we fear that 'Fanchette' is not likely to secure a very long lease of public favor. The plot is thin and weak, the actors have but little to do during a tedious course of four acts, and there is nothing in the play to arouse an audience to sympathy with the characters, or to a great degree of interest in their fortunes or misfortunes. The piece has probably been introduced to afford Miss ISABEL BATEMAN an opportunity of making her debut on the London stage; but as *Fanchette* she is certainly not seen to advantage. Miss BATEMAN fails to realize in almost every particular the charming heroine of GEORGE SAND's novel, and though with practice she may probably improve upon her conception of the character, we are disposed to believe that it is not in a part requiring so much versatility and power that this new aspirant for dramatic honors will win a foremost place in the ranks. Her portrait of the willful granddaughter of the witch *Fadet* is somewhat tame and spiritless, and in those situations requiring a deep display of feeling she appeared to lack the force and command of emotion necessary for the situation. It is fair to say, however, that Miss BATEMAN showed to far greater advantage in the last acts than in the first; and if a heavy shower of bouquets at the termination of the piece be any test of public recognition of talent, Miss BATEMAN has every reason to congratulate herself upon the success which she has achieved. We need not dwell in detail upon the plot of 'Fanchette.' With so strong a company at his command, Mr. BATEMAN, we trust, will not have long to wait for a triumphant success in the house which he has tastefully and lavishly reembellished."

MR. AND MRS. BOUCICAULT'S REAPPEARANCE.

The Manchester *Examiner & Times* thus speaks of affairs at the Princess Theatre: "Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT are so well known to Manchester play-goers, and the pieces in which they are performing have been so frequently represented here, that neither players nor pieces need any introduction. 'The Long Strike' held out long, when some time ago it was first performed in Manchester, and the 'Colleen Bawn' has been played in almost every theatre in Europe and America, so that the plot of each is familiar to all who take an interest in the drama. As for Mr. BOUCICAULT, few men have received a larger share of praise and blame than he. A writer and panegyrist of sensational pieces, he has burned and drowned himself, and suffered divers manners of sudden death so frequently, that he can hardly be expected to produce a new variety of murder or suicide each time he pays us a visit. His present visit here has been marked, however, with a very high histrionic success. In a little episode of two scenes length, abstracted from his larger drama of 'The Long Strike,' and which he has entitled 'A Fight for Life,' he has presented us with one of the most highly-finished dramatic studies we have for a long while seen. As *Mr. Macanally*, the Irish attorney, he achieved on Monday night the highest effort of light comedy. The quaint humor of the kindly-hearted man of law, who endeavors to hide an emotional nature beneath professional cynicism, was most truthfully rendered. Every action, every facial expression and each varied intonation of voice was a finished study of nature, without rant or exaggeration, but full of subtle refinement and exhibiting the result of marvelous powers of observation. In these days of slovenly acting this is a remarkable treat. Marred it was too frequently, not by the actor, but the audience. These, too long cultured in burlesque, mistook real pathos too frequently for stage waggery, and gave way to laughter and merriment in the most incongruous places. They came to laugh; nor did it seem to matter when or where, but laugh they must. This must be very disheartening to an artist, and if we really feel the need of good actors we should at least show them that their efforts are appreciated when we have the rare opportunity of witnessing them. As for Mrs. BOUCICAULT, she was somewhat hesitating and uncertain, and fainted a little too much. As *Myles Na Coppaleen*, in the 'Colleen Bawn,' Mr. BOUCICAULT was himself. Need we praise him more? The finest living personator of Irish characters needs no higher praise."

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Steam Boiler in a Troy Planing Mill Bursts with Great Force—Remarkable Escape of Workmen.

TROY, Sept. 24.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boiler explosion occurred in the planing mill of JAMES KERSLAKE, situated upon the bank of the river, a little distance below Adams-street. The boiler was one of three placed side by side and connected with each other. They were placed in a building constructed with thick brick walls, one of which separated the boilers from the engine-room and from the mill beyond it. Thirty-five men were employed in and about the mill, and nearly 300 men were occupied within a circle of 200 feet of the explosion. Although forty or fifty workmen were within a hundred feet of the boiler, and although a number of men were close to where it descended, yet but one person was injured, and he not seriously. The news of the explosion spread rapidly, and the families of the men employed in the planing mill were soon on the spot, making anxious inquiries concerning their safety. The boiler which caused all the trouble was situated in the centre of the three, and was of thirty-five horse power. When the explosion occurred, the engineer, PETER GOSLIN, was at dinner, and the boilers were in charge of the fireman, PATRICK HENNESSY. A few minutes before the explosion the last named says he looked at the water-gauge and found that it indicated plenty of water in the boilers. Nevertheless he started the pump, and within a minute afterward the centre boiler exploded with a deafening noise. Several men were working near the boiler-room and were knocked down by the shock. A cloud of dust and brick arose from the building and filled the air, obscuring the vision, and keeping those near by in ignorance of the cause of the commotion. Then the noise of some heavy iron body falling was heard at a distance, and quiet reigned again. When the dust had subsided the boiler-room presented a sorry sight. Not one brick had been left upon another, and the other two boilers had been wrenched from their places and thrown among the ruins. They were, however, only slightly injured. The engine had been buried beneath falling bricks, and is damaged, but to what extent is not known.

The back part of the external surface of the exploded boiler was torn off and the tubes wrenched into various shapes. The force of the explosion hurled it 100 feet in the air, and carried it clear over lumber-piles and telegraph wires to the Hudson River Railroad freight-yard, a distance of 400 feet, where it descended, striking and demolishing in its downward course two loaded freight-cars. The top parts of the cars were utterly destroyed, and a good share of the freight rendered worthless. In descending the mass of iron fell upon a side railroad track and lay there until it was carted away. The force of the explosion and the tour of the boiler through the air resulted in but one man being injured. Mr. KERSLAKE, the owner, was standing in the doorway leading into the engine-room, fifteen feet from the boiler, but he escaped without sustaining any hurts.

HENNESSY, the fireman, was in the engine-room attending to the pump when the explosion occurred. The thick brick wall between the boiler and engine-rooms proved his salvation, and beyond being burned on the right side and arm by the escaping steam and receiving a blow upon the forehead from a falling brick, he was not harmed. After the explosion he says he found himself enveloped in a cloud of steam and surrounded by falling bricks, which, by striking the engine, had their course changed. HENNESSY says he stood in the ruins for some minutes almost paralyzed by the occurrence, and that when he recovered his senses he "saw a little daylight and made for it." This daylight came through the door leading from the engine-room into the mill, and following in its trail, HENNESSY made his egress.

A Batch of Casualties.

JOHN LEACH, while employed with others in blasting stone in the Central Park yesterday, was struck in the leg and severely injured. He was taken to his home in Eighty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

Yesterday afternoon, JOHN and GEORGE WASHINGTON, aged respectively four and ten years, while riding on a truck in Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, were thrown off the vehicle. JOHN was killed instantly, but GEORGE escaped with slight injuries.

EDWARD NUGENT, aged four years, while crossing at Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, yesterday, fell under a truck, owned by D. D. BADGER, of No. 624 East Fourteenth-street, and was killed. The driver was arrested.

Yesterday afternoon WM. MORRISSEY, a cartman, thirty-eight years of age, residing in Second-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, fell into the East River, foot of Thirty-fifth-street, and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

POLITICAL.

STATE POLITICS.

Action of County Conventions—Candidates Nominated and Delegates Elected.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—GEORGE SHAW, Col. R. G. SAVORY, Gen. J. HILL, and JOHN R. PRICE, were today elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Fourth Assembly District of Oneida. GEORGE B. ANDERSON was sent to the Judicial District Convention. Resolutions commending Senator CONKLING and the reorganization in New-York City, ordered by the State Committee, were adopted. The Democrats of the First Assembly District held a Convention here today, and sent JAMES MCQUADE as delegate to the State Convention. Afterward the complexion of the Convention was changed by outside interference, and FRANCIS KERNAN was elected instead. The seat will probably be contested.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At the Convention in the Second Assembly District of Steuben County, held at Addison today, Hon. S. T. HOYT, Col. S. M. ALLEY; Gen. N. M. CRANE and Hon. HENRY SHERWOOD were selected as delegates to the Republican State Convention. Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and recommending his renomination. JAMES B. MURDOCK was nominated for member of Assembly. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention were selected in favor of the nomination of Col. G. F. HARRISON, of Steuben County, which insures his nomination, as the delegates of Chemung County are also in favor of his nomination. The delegates to the State Convention from the First Assembly District of Steuben County are JOHN H. BUTLER, JOHN W. DAVIS, ORANGE SEYMOUR and D. B. BRYAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democrats today nominated Hon. CHARLES R. INGALLS for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District. The Democrats also nominated the following for Members of Assembly for this county: First District, W. D. MURPHY; Second District, JOHN W. SAYER; Third District, LAFAYETTE D. CASE. At the Chenango County Republican Convention, at Norwich, ANDREW SHEPARDSON was nominated for Member of Assembly, H. G. BURDLE for Judge, and C. L. LEFFT for District Attorney.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Democratic County Convention held today at Fonda, Montgomery County, unanimously selected HORACE VAN EVERA, of Fultonville, delegate to the Democratic State Convention on the issue of the opposition to GEORGE W. CHAPMAN's renomination. H. B. WALDRON, JOHN B. HASLET, TEN EYCK H. FONDA, HENRY WHYLAND and DANIEL SPRAKER were selected as delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and HENRY B. CUSHNEY, delegate to the Judicial Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—At the Republican County Convention, held here today, JAS. H. KELLY was nominated for Senator, JEROME FULLER for County Judge, GEORGE RAINES for District-Attorney, and CHAS. W. DEAN STUART for Surrogate. Entire harmony and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Gen. Wade Hampton Advises that They Refrain from Sending Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The following letter, addressed by Gen. HAMPTON to the editor of the *Southern Home*, is published in that paper in its issue of the 19th:

COLUMBIA, Sept. 9, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: The *Southern Home* of the 5th instant, containing your editorial on the policy to be pursued by the Southern States in reference to the next National Democratic Convention, reached me a day or two ago, and along with it the letter in which you were kind enough to ask my opinion on this question. Though I cannot flatter myself that any opinions I may entertain can have the weight your partiality would induce you to attach to them, I most cheerfully comply with the request contained in your letter, because it is only by consultation and discussion among ourselves that we can hope to act judiciously and harmoniously.

It would perhaps be sufficient to say that I concur fully in the views you have expressed, as to the impropriety of the South taking any part in the approaching Convention; but, in deference to your wishes, I give briefly the reasons which have induced this conviction in my mind.

1. The Southern delegates in a National Convention could exercise no influence in shaping the policy, making up the issues, or selecting the candidates for the next contest, without seriously injuring the prospect of a Democratic triumph. That this would inevitably be the case, is proven by the result of the last Democratic Convention, where the very presence of Southerners was used to prejudice the action and to defeat the candidates of our party.

2. If the Southern delegates could not with propriety exert any influence in the Convention, while their mere attendance in it might result in infinite mischief to the Democratic Party, it is surely the part of wisdom to refrain from participating in the deliberations of the Convention.

3. The Northern Democracy will have to bear the burden of the fight in the next Presidential contest, and it is only right that they should choose the field and select the standard-bearers.

These, in brief, are the reasons, in conjunction with those you have already so ably advanced, that have convinced me that our true policy is to abstain altogether from all participation in the next National Democratic Convention. Of course, in pursuing this policy, we should take care to have our conduct and motives fully understood by our Northern friends. We should say to them that we are actuated solely by the desire to promote the success of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates; that we wish to leave them free to act, as the best interests of our party demand; and that we pledge them in the contest all the aid we can give, only asking them to give us a good platform, and as acceptable candidates as they can. When the platform is announced, and the candidates selected, the Democracy of the South can ratify the action of the National Convention, and they can use every effort to secure the success of the party; for on its success depends the existence of the Southern States.

If our people concur in this policy, arrangements should be made in each State to carry it out fully and effectually. Should they not concur, we must, in any event, act in perfect accord and with entire harmony.

Too much is at stake for us to differ among ourselves, and I for one am willing to yield my own opinions for the success of any plan which will tend to save the South from ruin.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

To Gen. D. H. HILL.

GEN. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

The Republican Candidate in Illinois for Congressman at Large.

The life of Gen. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, the Republican candidate for Congressman at Large from Illinois, is thus briefly sketched by the Chicago *Evening Journal*:

"Gen. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, the next Congressman at Large from the State of Illinois, is a genial gentleman, who has long been a resident of this county. His public services, which he has always discharged with the entire approbation of the community, have made him as popular as he is widely known. The General was born in Washington County, New-York, in 1824. He came to Illinois in 1842 and settled in DeKalb County, where he is still remembered with warm feelings of friendship. He passed several years in Tennessee, and during his residence in that State applied himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to practice. In 1855 he came to this city and established himself at the bar. Since that time he has been a resident of the city or its suburbs. When the rebellion had showed its strength in the first year of the war Mr. BEVERIDGE threw up his professional engagements and enlisted in the service of the United States. In the Fall of 1861 he was commissioned Major of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and until November, 1863, he performed gallant and meritorious service with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac. In the Winter of 1863-64 he returned to Chicago and organized the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, when Col. BEVERIDGE's prompt and skillful performance of duty was recognized by his appointment as a Brigadier-General. He remained in service until February, 1866, when he returned to this county with the intention of resuming the practice of the law. The people of Cook County, appreciating his gallant services as a soldier and his personal worth as a citizen, elected him Sheriff in the Fall of 1866, and again in the Fall of 1870 they returned him to Springfield, as Senator of the Twenty-fifth District. For nearly a decade of years, Gen. BEVERIDGE has performed important public duties, and whether in his office as Sheriff, in the field as a soldier, or in the Senate as a legislator, he has acted with entire acceptability to those by whom he has been clothed with these important trusts."

CARL SCHURZ.

Letter to Him from Confederate Soldiers—His Reply.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The speech delivered by Hon. CARL SCHURZ, of Missouri, on Wednesday, has created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident connected with it is the following letter formally addressed to Senator SCHURZ, and signed by several hundred Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from privates and non-commissioned officers up to Major-Generals. The signers, generally, are representative men of influence in the community:

"NASHVILLE, Sept. 21, 1871.

Hon. Carl Schurz:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself, and our profound regard and admiration of the unselfish, non-partisan, cultured and patriotic address delivered by you in this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obedience to party, when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are not partisans; that we have a faith that no words can express in the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American Republic; that we honor the National flag as the assured herald of that day when the races of men of all ranks and conditions will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental thraldom. We wish to turn our back on all sectional parties, and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past; and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration, and broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, but inspired with an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions."

SENATOR SCHURZ'S REPLY.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The following is Senator SCHURZ's reply to the Ex-Confederate soldiers' letter:

NASHVILLE HOUSE, NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, and, without affectation, I may say that I cannot find words strong enough to describe the joy it has given me. Spontaneous expressions of such sentiments as your letter contains, coming from you as late soldiers of the Confederate Army, may well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days. When your former comrades, as well as you do now, rally around the flag of the American Republic as the symbol of universal freedom, equal rights and constitutional government; when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and discountenance that partisan spirit which is so apt to obscure the human reason and blunt the best impulses of the human heart; when they once more fully recognize the identity of their true interests with those of our great common country, then every patriotic citizen will feel that the regeneration of the South is certain to be accomplished by her own people. If there is still lurking here and there a spirit which keeps alive feelings of animosity and distrust, and which, by means of social proscription or intimidation or violence strives to impede the development of free public opinion, you can render it harmless by your influence and example. If there are still disturbances of the peace and order of society occurring, calculated to produce the impression that the security and rights of citizens can be sufficiently protected only by the interference of the General Government, in your local concerns you can dispel that impression by devoting your energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus proving the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitimate ends. Here, as well as elsewhere, if there is still an apprehension as to a secret design to subvert the logical and legitimate result of the war by reactionary movements, you will remove the apprehension by demonstrating that the young South has risen above old prejudices and obsolete aspirations, and is determined to build up again the prosperity and power of those States on a basis in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. Men of courage and convictions like you will do nothing by halves; they will not look back when they have put their hands to the plow, and I assure you that your efforts will have the sincerest appreciation, hearty applause, and energetic support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions. Your rights will be safe in the security of the rights of all; your power will be strong in the restored brotherhood of all Americans, and the Republic will be proud of all her sons.

Yours, &c.. CARL SCHURZ.

THE SITUATION IN UTAH.

The Struggle Between the Federal and Mormon Officials—Legal Contests and Mutual Criminations.

Correspondence of the Sacramento Union.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 11, 1871.

The most prolific place for legal wrangles, considering the extent of the population, in the United States at present, is unquestionably Salt Lake City. It is a struggle between the Federal officials and the Territorial officials, carried on unintermittingly, each point being contested, each inch of ground disputed, and law authorities ransacked with untiring perseverance for precedents and authorities to sustain every position taken by either side. The Territorial officials are accused of acting without due legal warrant and overstepping any legitimate power which they might possess; and the Federal officials are accused of overriding law and pursuing an anti-republican and despotic course. It is not my province to take sides with either party, and attempt its justification; but as a faithful chronicler to state facts from which the public may draw their own inferences. One thing seems very plain to a disinterested spectator: that polygamy is not so much the object aimed at as breaking the power of the Mormon officials and wresting authority from them.

The latest bone of contention has been the custodianship of one KILFOYLE, a Territorial convict, under a life sentence of imprisonment for homicide. United States Marshal PATRICK having taken possession of the Penitentiary as United States property, under act of Congress Jan. 10, 1871, and by instructions from Attorney-General AKERMAN, demanded possession of the Territorial convicts in pursuance of an agreement made between himself and Gov. WOODS, that he should take charge of and board the Territorial convicts for $1 50 per day. ROCKWOOD, Warden of the Penitentiary, after being relieved of the charge of that building, refused to give up the convicts without an order of Court; and MCALLISTER, the City Marshal, refused to open the City prison, where KILFOYLE was retained, without an order from ROCKWOOD. Both were held to answer to the charge of resisting the United States Marshal, and a strong array of legal ability was called into requisition. For the prosecution were R. N. BASKIN, Acting Prosecuting Attorney; G. R. MAXWELL, Register of the Land Office, and Judge MORGAN. For the defense, T. FITCH, Ex-Congressman; S. A. MANN, formerly Secretary and Acting Governor of this Territory; E. D. HOGE, formerly Associate Justice of Utah, and L. SNOW, a Mormon lawyer, and at one time Chief-Justice of the Territory. The principal points made were, by the prosecution: That the *mittimus* committing the prisoner was of public record, and was an order of Court, which gave the prisoner into the charge of the custodian of the Penitentiary; that the law permitted Territorial convicts to be kept in the Penitentiary on an agreement to pay for keeping them being made between the Marshal and a proper Territorial authority; that Gov. WOODS was the proper authority and had made such agreement; and that resisting his order to PATRICK, pursuant to that agreement and the *mittimus*, held to be an order of Court, was resisting the United States Marshal. By the defense: That the law of January, 1871, and the instructions of the Attorney-General gave the Territory the option of accepting or refusing to have Territorial convicts kept in the Penitentiary; that it could not be otherwise, for Congress could not constitutionally pass a law appropriating money out of a local or Territorial treasury, which a law compelling Territories to keep and pay for their prisoners in a United States prison would be; that Gov. WOODS had no power by law to make a contract which would bind the Territory to pay money—a power vested only in the Legislative Assembly; that no one can have that power until the Legislature confers it; and that the United States Marshal has no right to the custody of Territorial convicts until such authority to make a contract for keeping is thus conferred, and such contract legally made. The Court ruled that PATRICK had the right to the custody of the prisoner, and held the defendants in $1,000 each for trial, for resisting a United States officer.

There are a number of these cases in a similar condition of *statu quo*. Some seven or eight men are under bonds for a year past for meeting in military parade, contrary to Gov. SHAFFER's proclamation prohibiting such displays. About twenty are held under bonds a still longer time, on the charge of riot, for breaking up a liquor establishment under warrant from an Alderman from the city, to suppress it as a nuisance for refusing to pay license; and in these and some other cases the question is as to the power of the Territorial and municipal authorities. A final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States is much to be desired, for it would set the matter at rest with regard to these continued conflicts and legal wrangles, which have an injurious effect upon the Territory and its best interests. Each side expresses itself satisfied that it would be sustained by the highest Court in the country; but each side evinces considerable caution in bringing these conflicting opinions to the final test.

Pension Claims of Veterans of the War of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The total number of claims for pensions, under the act granting pensions for service in the war of 1812, filed in the Pension Bureau, to date, is 32,475. The total number of certificates of pensions issued to survivors, up to date, is 4,879, and 593 certificates have been issued to widows. During the week ending Sept. 23, certificates have been issued as follows: To invalids, 261; widows, 153; survivors and widows of the war of 1812, 533; total, 911.

The Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The currency statement for the week is as follows:

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to........	$256,500
Shipments—	
Fractional currency........	462,200
Notes........	1,236,500
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation........	365,389,900
And for deposits of public money........	15,519,400
Mutilated notes burned during the week...	487,950
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed...	682,200
Total amount issued therefor........	50,724,848
Bank circulation outstanding at this date.	323,056,375
Internal revenue receipts today........	217,956
Total for fiscal year to date........	33,624,036

The Surrogate's Court.

In the Surrogate's Court during the past week, the wills were proved of Garret L. Lane, Piscataway, N. J.; Joseph Klein, Christian Bangel, Lorenz. Reesch, Oliver Duncan, Theobold Reis, Edward Connolly, Edward H. Quinn, Sarah Goderich, Rebecca A. Hays, Nathaniel B. Levy, Mary Roberts, Thomas McCleary, Thomas Hasketh, Henry H. H. Irvine, Christian Larsen, Letters of administration were granted on the estate of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: David Lindsay, Mary Conselyea, Mary C. McDonald, formerly Mary C. Saunders, Mary Malone, Carnig H. Ennijesu, John Riley, Margaret Kiernan, formerly Margaret Lynch, Anna E. LaGrove, Richard E. Lee. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Dennis Reilly, were granted to Thomas Smith; of Grace Ward to Thomas Higgins.

Bromo-Chloralum is the best deodorizer and disinfectant to purify the air of the sick room; destroys all the foul odors of ulcers and cancerous affections; is odorless and non-poisonous. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Send for a pamphlet.—*Advertisement.*

Head-Quarters for Single
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FULLER & CO., No. 23 Bond-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Girondin Disinfectant.
Adopted by the New-York Board of Health. Sold by all the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st. Interest begins on the first of every month.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt, ormolu, and illuminated colors. —*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., we have sold for many years, and they are still growing in public favor."
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and corner 42d-st. and Broadway.
Our Standard Extracts (all sizes) are for sale by all leading family grocers in the United States and Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Proprietors, Boston.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching, with poor, suffering, teething children.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Chemical Analysis has satisfied the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR is prepared from the only nutritious substance known in the vegetable kingdom to restore gray hair, stop its falling, increase its growth. Sold everywhere.

The Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (near the Grand Central Hotel,) are open this morning (for gentlemen only) from 7 to 12 o'clock.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, will wear for twenty or thirty years. The greatest modern invention.

MARRIED.

GURNEE—BARNEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at Irvington, on the Hudson, by Rev. R. A. Sawyer, WALTER S. GURNEE, Jr., and BELL, daughter of D. N. Barney, Esq.

DIED.

CASTNER.—On the 21st inst., SAMUEL CASTNER, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 202 Union-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KNOBLAUCH.—On Friday, Sept. 22, infant daughter of C. and G. Knoblauch, aged 8 days.

TAYLOR.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, 23d inst., LEVI TAYLOR. Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SNEDECOR.—On the morning of Sept. 22, MARY DAVIS, wife of John Snedecor, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 768 Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WENTWORTH.—On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, MOSES B. WENTWORTH, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 81 East Broadway, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Portland and Saco papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The new Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete

HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS,

is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Courthouse and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at 6 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the

NEW-YORK TIMES.

BONA FIDE BARGAINS!

White French china dinner sets, 157 pieces, $32; white French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; colored chamber sets, 11 pieces, (English goods,) $4 50; ivory-handled dinner knives, (Sheffield make,) $7 50 the dozen; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces best plate, handsomely engraved, $29 50; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $5 50; silver-plated cake-baskets, $6. Also, a large assortment of Chinese and Japanese goods.
W. J. F. DAILEY, No. 631 Broadway.

CUNDURANGO,
The wonderful remedy for cancer, syphilis, scrofula, ulcerous and other blood diseases.

Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the genuine cundurango bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it, to a limited extent, and at a price one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

Spurious articles are now advertised and sold as cundurango. We have, at considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, Ecuador, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to insure that none but the genuine shall be sold by us, and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.
BLISS, KEENE & CO.,
No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York City.

THE TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE TWELFTH WARD
WILL HOLD A
PUBLIC MEETING
AT LINCOLN HALL
125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27,
at 7½ o'clock.

Hon. R. B. ROOSEVELT, HORATIO P. ALLEN,
DEXTER A. HAWKINS, DANIEL F. TIEMAN,
J. BEEKMAN, Ex-Gov. SOLOMAN,
Judge BARRETT, of Wisconsin,

Are expected to be present and address the meeting. All persons desiring the arrest and punishment of the City thieves and the disgorging of their ill-gotten plunder, are invited to be present.

By order of the Committee.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway; to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

JAS. M. BROWN, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
HENRY CLEWS, WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
SAML. D. BABCOCK, WM. M. FLIESS,
B. B. SHERMAN, J. SELIGMAN,
JNO. A. STEWART, EUGENE BALLIN.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman, } Ex-Officio.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman. }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Oct. 6; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

KINDLING-WOOD.—BUY YOUR WOOD OF HENKEN & GIESCHEN, Nos. 531 to 537 West 21st-st., who have a large stock of Virginia pine, oak and hickory, sawed and split to order.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY SERVICES—10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany, (Choral;) 11, Holy Communion, (Choral;) 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, (Choral;) 7½, Compline, (Choral.) WEEK-DAY SERVICES—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7½ P. M.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The New Departure in Religion.* Seats free; public cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST.—Free seats.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. T. EGBERT, and in the EVENING by Rev. SAMUEL R. OSGOOD, D. D. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Second-street M. E. Church, near Avenue C, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 7½ o'clock. J. M. CORNELL, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. W. H. DE PUY, Rev. WM. ROSS and W. K. PEYTON, Esq. Friends of the cause are earnestly invited to attend.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM NOT having returned from Europe, religious services will not be renewed in Lyric Hall (on 6th-av., above 41st-st.,) until SUNDAY, Oct. 1, when Rev. JOHN WEISS, of Watertown, Mass., author of the work entitled *American Religion*, will officiate, and he will also preach on the following SUNDAY, after which Mr. FROTHINGHAM may be expected to occupy the desk.

THE NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXtension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold a public meeting in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner Morton, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at 7½ o'clock. C. H. APPLEGATE, Esq., will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. J. B. MERWIN and Rev. D. L. MARKS. All interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—On SUNDAY, the 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of morning sermon—*The Duty of the Church to the Sunday-school.* Sunday-school sessions, Bible classes, and prayer meeting all at the usual hours.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Presiding Elder, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PREACHING ON SABBATH BY REV. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor Grand-street M. E. Church, Williamsburgh, 10½ o'clock A. M. Theme—*Personal Examination.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, topic—*Elements that Constitute a Superior Young Lady.* Seats free.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDLY Circle of the Good Spirit meet every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., at 3 and 7½ P. M., for spirit manifestations. All invited.
D. C. STYLES, Leader.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. SEYMOUR LANDON, who has been in the active ministry over fifty years. Seats free.
JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ALEXANDER CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 13th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. D. M. MACLISE, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Evangelical Protestantism the True Ancient Holy Apostolical Roman Catholic Church; Modern Romanism an Apostacy.*

LEXINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. J. P. SWIFT, of Irvington, will preach in the evening at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; seats free.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M., and by Bro. W. L. KOLB at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers are welcome, and provided with seats.

CHURCH SITTINGS FOR YOUNG MEN. —The gallery of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, (5th-av., above 45th-st.,) is intended chiefly for young men. On application to the sexton permanent places will be assigned to those who desire to become regular worshipers. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, morning and evening, by Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., of New-Haven. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. MR. SMYTH, OF WILMINGTON, Del., will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*New Testament; First Commandment.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and Dr. CHARLES S. ROBINSON in the AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer-st., between Waverley and Clinton places TO-DAY, Rev. Dr. HOGE, of Virginia, is to preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. DEEMS at 7½ P. M. All seats free. Ushers to attend to strangers.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach THIS MORNING, at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av. Subject—*Nothing but Leaves.* Services begin at 10½ o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, T. ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the MORNING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35th-st.—Services on SUNDAY are as follows: Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, litany and sermon at 10½; evening prayer and sermon at 7½. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach morning and evening.

A CHURCH SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall on Sunday evenings, and Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday; both halls are furnished complete. Apply to Mr. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, in 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY by Rev. FRED. EVANS at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

JUDGMENT OF IDUMEA.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Judgment of Corrupt, Apostate Christendom:* Obadiah, verse 18.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON. At 2 P. M. Missionary meeting: also in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meetings.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the Chapel, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the renowned trance speaker, will give his closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. Conference at 2½ P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. CAMERON, of Princeton, will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. —Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the seats in this Church are free.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL will occupy the pulpit of this Church on SUNDAY, the 24th, at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 24th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. W. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. THOMAS GUARD, of England, at 10½ and 7½. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Evening subject—*Corruption and Its Consequences.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rector will preach at each service.

"PRAYER FOR THE DEAD A CHRISTIAN DUTY."—Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY will preach on this subject at the Oratory of St. Sacrament, 43d-st. and 10th-av., at 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4 P. M.

CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH. —Rev. F. BROWN, Pastor, will preach in the chapel, 77th-st. and 2d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118	100 Con. Coal of Md... 45
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.115	100 do.......... 44¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115¾	100 West. Un. Tel..... 65¾
10,000 do..........115½	900 do...b. c...b3. 66
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........113⅞	400 do.......... 65⅞
10,000 do..........114	200 Quicksilver Min.. 15⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114	100 Pacific Mail....... 50⅝
45,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114	100 do........b10. 50⅝
15,000 do..........114⅛	500 do...bet. call. 50⅜
100,000 do.......b30.114	100 Adams Express... 84¼
65,000 do.........s3.114	50 do.........s3. 84¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b3.114⅛	120 United States Ex. 56
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 71½	100 Am. M. Union Ex., bet. call......... 57
3,000 do.........b3. 72	200 N. Y. C. & H. R., bet. call......... 92⅛
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 72	10000 N.Y.C.&H.R.Cfs 88
3,000 do..........c. 71¾	300 Erie R............ 30⅛
15,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 62¾	15 Mich. Cen.........119⅝
37,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 55	100 L. S. & Mich. So..106⅝
5,000 do.......... 54¾	50 do...........107
500 N. C. F. Act. '66. 30	350 Panama R......... 61
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 94	100 Chic. & N. W...... 68⅞
6,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 96	200 do........s10. 68¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.101⅛	50 do........... 69
1,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 89¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 90⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 93¾	100 N. J. Central......110⅛
8,000 Gt. West. 2d...... 89	200 do...........110⅝
3,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st. 90⅛	100 do...........110⅛
3,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88. 92¾	300 C., C., Cin. & I...c. 89
7,000 Mor. & Es. 2d, bet. call.........100	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 62⅝
2,000 Cleve. & P. 3d... 98	100 Tol., Wab. & West. 60⅞
7,000 St. L. & I. Mt. 1st M. Bds..... 92	35 Pitts., F. W. & C., Guaranteed 99¾
7,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 92⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 78
5,000 do.......... 93	40 Chic., B. & Q......136⅛
7,000 do.......... 92¾	100 H. & St. Joseph... 65⅛
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bonds... 99	200 do........... 65
10 Bk. of Commwealth 99	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 76
7 Fourth Nat. Bk...113	200 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 19¾
100 Md. Coal Co....... 30¾	100 do........... 19⅝
100 Canton Co.....b30. 79	100 Un. Pac..bet. call 27⅛
	200 do........... 28

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118	500 Erie Railway.b. c. 30⅛
4,000 U.S. 5-20C., '62, c.115¾	500 do.......... 30⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.115	500 L. S. & M. S. R..106⅛
19,000 U.S.5-20C., '65.n.114	1400 do...bet. call.106¼
15,000 U.S.5-20C., '67, c.114⅛	200 do..........c.106⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅛	600 do..........106⅜
41,000 U.S.5-20C. '67, b3.114⅛	100 do..........106⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s.10-40 R.111¼	100 C.,C.,C.&Ind..b. c. 89
10,000 H.& S.J.8s, Con. B...bet. call. 98	500 U. Pac. R...., b. c. 28¼
100 Cen. C. of Md..b.c. 44½	200 do.......... 28⅜
100 Mariposa Pf....... 2⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R. .. 68⅛
100 West. U. Tel...... 65¾	20 do.......... 69
100 do...bet. call. 65¾	200 do...bet. call. 68¼
500 do.......... 65⅞	200 do.......... 68⅝
200 do.......... 66	500 do.......... 68¾
800 do.......... 66¼	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 90
400 do.......... 66⅜	200 N. J. Cen. R.......110¾
200 do.......... 66½	400 Chi. & R. I. R.....108⅞
600 Pac. M.S.S.Co. b.c. 50⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. R..... 62
100 do.......... 50½	500 Tol., Wab. & W... 60⅞
200 do.......... 50⅝	500 do.......... 61
100 Well-F. Ex...b. c. 52	200 Del., L. & W. R...108¾
10000 N. Y. C.&H.R.cfs. 87¾	100 Alt & T. H. R.... 25
5000 do.......... 88¼	100 H. & St. Jo. R..... 65
10000 do...bet. call. 87¾	100 do.......... 64⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 92⅜	100 do.......... 64
100 Mich. Cen. R......119¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 75
	1000 Ohio & M....b. c. 42¾

SATURDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The Bank return comes so close to the Twenty-five per cent. rule which the National Banks in the Clearing-house are required by law to observe, but which the local Banks under State authority are not bound by, as to leave only $1,168,840 in excess, on a total liability of $267,328,600. The Local Banks appear to be *under* line about $2,200,000. The National Banks are *in excess* $3,300,000. The decrease in Gold since last Monday is $656,300; in Greenbacks, $5,393,400. The general line of Deposits is down $9,769,300, and the Loans are curtailed $3,503,300. It is now believed that the Greenback average of the week was affected by the withdrawal of Greenbacks by private parties to influence the Stock and Money markets; to what extent is only a matter of conjecture. There was sufficient reason, without this exceptional cause, for the advance in the rates of Money, and when the present return was made public on the Exchange, the Stock market improved, and on the announcement from the Treasury of an extra purchase of 5-20 Bonds on Monday, the rates for Money, on call loan, fell to 6@5@4 ₱ cent., and even 3 ₱ cent. was accepted late in the day until Monday. The actual quotation, as the rule of the Street, is 6@7 ₱ cent. The following is the announcement referred to:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1871.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, proposals for the sale of $3,000,000 bonds to the Government will be received at this office on Monday, Sept. 25, 1871, under the usual regulations.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

The Treasury Office received for the week in Gold Customs $3,371,667; paid out $339,873 Gold Interest, and sold $6,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

Exchange on London closed 108¼@108½ for sixty days, and 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. short sight. The short sight rates are stiff, on the probability of another advance in Interest by the Bank of England next week.

The Gold sales ran up to 115⅜ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, and heavy purchases were again made by some of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges. They paid 115@18@¼ ₱ cent. The market subsequently declined a fraction below 115 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were firm, and there was also a firmer feeling in most of the New-York and Western Railroads, and in Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, &c. After the late Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Gold receipts	$1,008,884 41
Gold payments	1,198,036 63
Gold balance	62,659,881 67
Currency receipts	365,060 31
Currency payments	553,517 31
Currency balance	14,680,745 58
Customs	560,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	1,086,000 00

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 23.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111⅞	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114¼
American Gold	114⅞	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92¼	92⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	88¼
Reading	113⅛	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	109	109⅞
North-west Common	68¼	68⅛
North-west Preferred	90¼	90¼
Pacific Mail	50⅞	51½
St. Paul Preferred	81	81
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62⅜
Lake Shore	106¼	107⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅜	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61¼	61¼
Western Telegraph	66¼	66¼
Erie	30⅛	30⅜
Union Pacific	27¼	28⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....117	5-20 coup., 1867.........114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..118⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.........114⅛
5-20 coup., 1862.......115⅛	10-40 reg.........111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864.......115⅛	10-40 coup.........112
5-20 coup., 1865.......115⅛	Currency 6s.........114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...114⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old..... 72	Alabama 8s..........100
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 71¼	Ark. 6s, Funded....... 58
Virginia 6s, new bds. 68¼	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O 50¼
Va. 6s, reg., old...... 52	Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 50¼
Va. 6s, cons. bds...... 64	Ill. Canal bds., '70.....112
Va. 6s, deferred bds.. 29	Ill. coup. 6s, '77........101
N. Car. 6s, old...... 41¼	Ill. coup. 6s, '79........101
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66. 32¼	Ill. War Loan..........101
N. Car. 6s, new bds... 23½	Ind. 6s, War Loan.....100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax... 17	Indiana 5s..........100
S. Car. 6s.......... 76	Mich. 6s, '73..........100¼
S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July. 54	Mich. 6s, '78..........102
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 58¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..109¼
Missouri 6s.......... 95¾	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.109¼
La. 6s, Levee bds..... 71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72....107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73....107⅛
La. 8s, of 1910........ 92	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74....107⅛
California 7s..........115	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75....107⅛
Connecticut 6s.........101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77....107⅛
Alabama 5s.......... 67	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 94	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es. 91⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 90¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 92	Galena & Chi. ext....102⅛
N. Y. 7s, '76........102	Galena & Chi. 2d....... 98
Erie 1st ext..........101⅛	Mor. & Essex 1st.......105⅛
Erie 1st. ind.......... 95	Mor. & Essex 2d....... 99
Erie 2d 7s, '79........ 95	Clev. & Tol. S. F......102⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80........ 95	N. J. Cen. 1st. new.....101⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88........ 93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.101
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77. 94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 99
Long Dock bds......... 92	C.& Pitts. con. S. F.... 93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85.104	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....102⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 98
Alb. & Susq. 2d........ 95¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 84¼
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..120	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......100
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.112¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st.........106
M. S. & N. I. S. f'd. 7 ₱ c.103	Chi. & Alt. inc.........95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 99⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st.........101
Cen. Pac. Gold bds....101⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 95¼
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 82	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.. 91¾
Un. Pac. inc. 10s...... 79¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....109
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....106¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 94
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 99	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. div. 89¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...... 87	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 91½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.... 79¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st......... 95
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 93	Joliet & Chi. 1st.......108
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.. 93	C., C. & Ind. 1st....... 92¼
Del., L. & W. 1st......102¼	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 89¼
Del., L. & W. 2d........ 97	Tol., P. & War., W. D. 87
Tol. & W. 2d........... 92¾	Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 80½
Tol. & W. con. conv.. 89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Han. & Naples 1st.... 89¼	Bos., H. & E. guar... 22
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 92	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'............120	Hanover...............106
Mechanics'............134	Irving................125
Union.................138	Metropolitan..........140
City..................230	Citizens'.............135
Phenix................106	Peoples'..............145
North River........... 95	East River............115
Tradesmen's...........152	Nassau................110
Fulton................150	Shoe and Leather......156
Mechanics'&Traders' 125	Commonwealth 99
Gallatin National.....125	Park..................156
Merchants' Exchange 99	Manf'rs & Merchants'.102
Leather Manuf'rs.....135	N. Y. National Ex....100
State of New-York...109	Central National......109
Commerce..............117	Second National.......135
Mechanics' B'nkg Ass.117	Fourth National.......113
Ocean................. 94	Ninth National........116
Mercantile............123	Gold Exchange......... 80
American Exchange.117	Bnkrs' & Brok'rs Ass. 91⅛

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal..120	Mariposa Min. Co..... 1⅛
Maryland Coal........ 30¾	Mariposa M. C. pf..... 2⅛
American Coal........ 52	Adams Express......... 84⅛
Spring Mountain Coal 82½	Wells-Fargo Express. 50½
Canton Co., Baltim'e. 78¾	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
Cons. Coal of Md..... 44¾	Amer. M. U. Ex....... 57
W. U. Telegraph...... 65¾	United States Ex..... 56
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 15⅜	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 51⅛
Quicksilver M. C. pf.. 22½	

INTEREST AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

A banking friend has furnished us with the following table, showing the rates of discount at the Bank of England from 1844 up to the present time, will doubtless be read with considerable interest by the mercantile portion of our readers:

	Date of change.	Rate per cent.	Time.
	1844....Sept. 7	4	1 week.
	1844....Sept. 14	2½	5 week.
	1845....Oct. 25	3½	10 months.
	1846....Aug. 29	3	4½ months.
	1847....Jan. 16	3½	1 week.
	1847....Jan. 23	4	10 weeks.
Panic.	1847....April 10	5	15 weeks.
	1847....July 31	5½	11 weeks.
	1847....Oct. 23	8	4 weeks.
	1847....Nov. 20	7	2 weeks.
	1847....Dec. 4	6	3 weeks.
	1847....Dec. 25	5	4 weeks.
	1848....Jan. 22	4	18 weeks.
	1848....June 10	3½	19 weeks.
	1848....Oct. 28	3	12¾ months.
	1849....Nov. 24	2½	12¾ months.
	1850....Dec. 21	3	12 months.
	1851....Dec. 27	2½	24 weeks.
	1852....June 26	2	25 weeks.
	1853....Jan. 8	2½	2 weeks.
	1853....Jan. 22	3	18 weeks.
	1853....June 4	2½	12 weeks.
	1853....Sept. 3	4	2 weeks.
	1853....Sept. 17	4½	2 weeks.
	1853....Oct. 1	5	6 months.
	1854....May 6	5½	11 weeks.
Russian War.	1854....July 29	5	9 months.
	1855....April 7	4½	1 month.
	1855....May 5	4	6 weeks.
	1855....June 16	3½	11 weeks.
	1855....Sept. 8	4	1 week.
	1855....Sept. 15	4½	2 weeks.
	1855....Sept. 29	5	1 week.
	1855....Oct. 6	5½	2 weeks.
	1855....Oct. 20	6&7	7 weeks.
	1856....May 17	6	1 week.
	1856....May 24	5	1 month.
	1856....June 28	4½	3 months.
	1856....Sept. 27	5	1 week.
	1856....Oct. 4	6&7	7 weeks.
	1856....Nov. 15	7	3 weeks.
	1856....Dec. 15	6½	2 weeks.
	1856....Dec. 20	6	15 weeks.
Indian Mutiny.	1857....April 8	6½	11 weeks.
	1857....June 18	6	4 weeks.
	1857....July 16	5½	12 weeks.
	1857....Oct. 8	6	4 days.
	1857....Oct. 12	7	10 days.
	1857....Oct. 22	8	14 days.
	1857....Nov. 5	9	4 days.
	1857....Nov. 9	10	6½ weeks.
Panic.	1857....Dec. 24	8	2 weeks.
	1858....Jan. 7	6	1 week.
	1858....Jan. 14	5	2 weeks.
	1858....Jan. 28	4	1 week.
	1858....Feb. 4	3½	1 week.
	1858....Feb. 11	3	10 months.
	1858....Dec. 9	2½	4½ months.
	1859....April 28	3½	1 week.
	1859....May 5	4½	4 weeks.
Italian War.	1859....June 2	3½	1 week.
	1859....June 9	3	5 weeks.
	1859....July 14	2½	7 months.
	1860....Jan. 19	3	12 days.
	1860....Jan. 31	4	2 months.
	1860....Mar. 29	4½	2 weeks.
	1860....April 12	5	4 weeks.
	1860....May 10	4½	2 weeks.
	1860....May 24	4	5½ weeks.
Civil War in America Commenced.	1860....Nov. 8	4½	5 days.
	1860....Nov. 13	5	2 days.
	1860....Nov. 15	6	14 days.
	1860....Nov. 29	5	1 month.
	1860....Dec. 31	6	1 week.
	1861....Jan. 7	7	6 weeks.
	1861....Feb. 14	8	5 weeks.
	1861....Mar. 20	7	2 weeks.
	1861....April 4	6	1 week.
	1861....April 12	5	7 weeks.
	1861....May 16	6	11 weeks.
	1861....Aug. 1	5	2 weeks.
	1861....Aug. 15	4½	2 weeks.
	1861....Aug. 29	4	3 weeks.
	1861....Sept. 19	3½	9 weeks.
	1861....Nov. 7	3	9 weeks.
	1862....Jan. 9	2½	19 weeks.
	1862....May 22	3	8 weeks.
	1862....July 10	2½	17 days.
	1862....July 27	2	3 months.
	1862....Oct. 3	3	10 weeks.
	1863....Jan. 15	4	2 weeks.
	1863....Jan 28	5	3 weeks.
	1863....Feb. 20	4	9 weeks.
	1863....April 23	3½	1 week.
	1863....April 30	3	2 weeks.
	1863....May 16	3½	5 days.
	1863....May 21	4	23 weeks.
	1863....Nov. 2	5	1 week.
	1863....Nov. 9	6	4 weeks.
	1863....Dec. 2	7	1 day.
	1863....Dec. 3	8	3 weeks.
	1863....Dec. 24	7	4 weeks.
	1864....Jan. 20	8	3 weeks.
	1864....Feb. 11	7	2 weeks.
	1864....Feb. 25	6	7 weeks.
	1864....April 16	7	2 weeks.
	1864....May 2	8	3 days.
	1864....May 5	9	2 weeks.
	1864....May 19	8	1 week.
	1864....May 26	7	3 weeks.
	1864....June 16	6	5½ weeks.
	1864....July 25	7	10 days.
	1864....Aug. 4	8	8½ weeks.
	1864....Sept. 8	9	9 weeks.
	1864....Nov. 10	8	2 weeks.
	1864....Nov. 24	7	3 weeks.
	1864....Dec. 15	6	4 weeks.
	1865....Jan. 12	5½	2 weeks.
	1865....Jan. 26	5	5 weeks.
Close of War and Cotton Panic.	1865....March 2	4½	4 weeks.
	1865....March 30	4	5 weeks.
	1865....May 4	4½	3 weeks.
	1865....May 25	4	1 week.
	1865....June 1	3½	2 weeks.
	1865....June 15	3	6 weeks.
	1865....July 27	3½	1 week.
	1865....Aug. 3	4	8 weeks.
	1865....Sept. 28	4½	4 days.
	1865....Oct. 2	5	3 days.
	1865....Oct. 5	6	2 days.
	1865....Oct. 7	7	17 days.
	1865....Nov. 23	6	5 weeks.
	1865....Dec. 28	7	1 week.
	1866....Jan. 4	8	7 weeks.
	1866....Feb. 22	7	3 weeks.
	1866....March 15	6	7 weeks.
Panic.	1866....May 3	7	5 days.
	1866....May 8	8	3 days.
	1866....May 11	9	1 day.
	1866....May 12	10	96 days.
	1866....Aug. 16	8	1 week.
	1866....Aug. 23	7	1 week.
	1866....Aug. 30	6	1 week.
Railway Crisis.	1866....Sept. 6	5	3 weeks.
	1866....Sept. 27	4½	6 weeks.
	1866....Nov. 8	4	6 weeks.
	1866....Dec. 20	3½	7 weeks.
	1867....Feb. 7	3	16 weeks.
	1867....May 30	2½	8 weeks.
Financial Stagnation.	1867....July 25	2	1 yr. 117 ds.
	1868....Nov. 19	2½	2 weeks.
	1868....Dec. 3	3	17 weeks.
	1869....April 1	4	5 weeks.
	1869....May 6	4½	5 weeks.
	1869....June 10	4	2 weeks.
	1869....June 24	3½	8 weeks.
	1869....July 15	3	5 weeks.
	1869....Aug. 19	2½	11 weeks.
	1869....Nov. 4	3	.. ....

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,031,355.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100, can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Centra, Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

Suit Against Mrs. Gaines.

Mr. JAMES FOULHOUZE, of New-Orleans has entered a suit against Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES for $10,000, which he claims upon grounds stated by the New-Orleans *Bee* as follows:

"Mr. FOULHOUZE, who was educated for the Catholic priesthood, and is, therefore, conversant with ecclesiastical law, and being a scholar in both the Spanish and French languages, was well qualified to make researches among the ecclesiastical and civil archives in Louisiana, and was employed by Mrs. GAINES, in 1855, to assist in her cases. It is averred that while so employed, Mr. FOULHOUZE prepared an opinion which was of great value to her in the prosecution of her claims. It is alleged that it was this opinion that established the marriage of DANIEL CLARKE and ZULINE CARRIER, and the legitimacy of Mrs. GAINES as the offspring of the marriage; that the authorities mentioned in the opinion were quoted by her counsel in the various suits she had in the United States Courts, and that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the most important of all her cases, that against D. N. HENNEN, (24 Howard's Reports,) referred to said authorities and the reasoning of the opinion. In view of the great benefit, it is alleged, Mrs. GAINES derived, socially, from the establishment of her legitimacy, and the acquisition to her fortune by the decision in the HENNEN case, Mr. FOULHOUZE thinks $10,000 is a reasonable charge for the services he rendered."

A Miniature Skeleton.

A physician in Nevada is said to have an imitation of a human skeleton only four inches in length, so perfectly formed by a Japanese workman that close examination is needed to discover that it is the work of a carver. The Virginia *Enterprise* says: "So perfect is the skeleton in every detail, that at the first glance even a physician is liable to be deceived by it. The teeth, the markings of the skull, the curved and flattened form of the bones of the fore-arm, the pelvis, and in fact every part is fearfully and wonderfully perfect. The doctor says the carving must have been done by a person perfectly well acquainted with anatomy. In its right hand the skeleton holds a staff which reaches as high as its head, and around the bottom of this staff is coiled a serpent, (the well known emblem of the healing art,) which rests its head upon the knee of the figure; its left hand holds a string of beads. Those acquainted with the handiwork of the Japanese carvers can readily imagine how hideously minute in all its details is this bit of fancy work. The doctor declares he would not part with it for $500. Accompanying the present was the following note from the gentleman who sent it: 'What I would now have been but for you.' The doctor carried him through a severe attack of paralysis some three years ago."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 23—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. American Securities dull; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93; '65s, old, 93; '67s, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95@95¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Rentes opened at 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened heavy; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d.@13d. ₱ gallon.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 8d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring, and 11s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 32s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Oats, 3s. 2d ₱ bushel. PROVISIONS—Pork, 44s. ₱ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess. Lard 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 23—2 P. M.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d.@44s. 3d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR, 34s.@34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 27s. 6d. for do. afloat. Refined PETROLEUM, 18¾d. ₱ gallon.

MILLINERY.

MME. HENRIETTE BUHLMEYER, formerly No. 5 Great Jones-st., will exhibit on THURSDAY, October 3, at No. 15 East 9th-st., the most distingue assortment of bonnets, round hats, elegant dresses, sacks, &c.; all selected by herself in the most renommé Maison de Modes de Paris.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. ROULLIER AUGIER, FORMERLY West 11th and 10th sts., Brevoort-place, has transferred her dress-making establishment to No. 17 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A LEADING ALL cash Life Insurance Company in New-York, want the services of a first-class life insurance man, to take the general agency of the Company for Brooklyn and Long Island. No person need make application unless he has had considerable experience and good success in the business. Address LIFE INSURANCE, Post-office Box No. 3,005, New-York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO HAS AN acquaintance with the grocery and drug trade of New-York State, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Apply, stating terms and references, to Box No. 3,601 New-York Post-office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A THOROUGHLY experienced DRESS-MAKER who can measure, cut, fit and trim. To one possessing taste and energy constant employment will be given. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; none but a Protestant middle-aged single man with best City references will be accepted. Apply at 14 East 23d-st.. Monday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED — SALESLADIES EXPERIENCED in gloves and fancy goods; must have good reference. Address J. I. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse for twins, with City recommendation. Apply from 10 to 3, at No. 9 West 56th-st.

CLERKS WANTED FOR MEN'S FURnishing goods; young men sixteen to eighteen years old accustomed to the business; wages $8. Address H. & CO., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

SILK AND SOFT HAT TRIMMERS wanted at DUNLAP & CO'S, No. 526 Broadway.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED AT DUNLAP & CO'S, No. 526 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!—CHEAP OFFICE, NO. 208 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PERSON WISHES TO OBTAIN BOOKS or articles to translate from French into English. Address, stating particulars, TRANSLATOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

1871. GRAND FALL OPENING. 1871.

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 26,
WE WILL EXHIBIT OUR NEW STYLES OF LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES,
LADIES' BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.
ALSO, MANY ELEGANT NOVELTIES, DIRECT FROM PARIS, IN WALKING SUITS AND EVENING DRESSES.
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK BY THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
A GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW, PLAIN, AND FANCY
RICH DRESS SILKS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

200 pieces of HEAVY STRIPED SILKS, in all the cameo shades, at $1 50 per yard.

300 pieces of PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the seasonable shades, $1 50 per yard.

350 pieces of PLAIN COLORED RICH DRESS SILKS, $2 and $2 25.

200 pieces of COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the new cloth shades, $2 50 per yard.

A FULL LINE OF RICH WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all grades, from $1 25.

"MACOR'S BLACK CACHEMIRE," THE RICHEST GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WARRANTED TO WEAR, AND RANGING IN PRICE from $3 to $6 per yard.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND SURROUNDING CITIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE, AS OUR COLLECTION OF SILKS IS UNEQUALED IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
WILL OFFER A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN RECHERCHE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A SPLENDID VARIETY OF BROCHE AND PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, IN THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Sept. 25, IN THEIR HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT, THEIR NEW IMPORTATION OF LINEN GOODS IN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
ALL WIDTHS, 8-4 AND 10-4 DAMASKS, (NEW PATTERNS,) ALL MANUFACTURED BY RICHARDSON SONS' AND OWDEN, EXPRESSLY FOR OUR FAMILY TRADE.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF LINEN GOODS, BOUGHT AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, CONSIDERABLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION, IN GOLD.
DOMESTIC GOODS IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND AT PACKAGE PRICES.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS ABOUT TO REFURNISH, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
IN THEIR
CHEAP DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS:

200 PIECES OF ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
300 PIECES OF MOHAIR POPLINS FOR SUITS, AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
250 PIECES OF GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF MIXED DRESS GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO, A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CREPE CLOTHS, SATINES, SERGES, SCOTCH POPLINS, IN CLAN PLAIDS.
ALSO, FANCY PATTERN PLAIDS, FOR MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SEVERAL CASES OF HAMILTON MILLS DELAINES, BEST QUALITY, AT 12½ CENTS.
TYCOON REPS IN GREAT VARIETY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CRETON CLOTHS, AT 30 CENTS PER YARD.
HOYLE'S ENGLISH CALICOES, at 25 cts. per yard.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST AMERICAN BRANDS, FROM 6½c. UPWARD.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
IN THEIR
RICH DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF EPINGLINES, 27 INCHES WIDE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
FRENCH SATINES, IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES, FROM 65c. UPWARD.
IRISH TABINET, A NEW MATERIAL, VERY RICH AND BEAUTIFUL, FOR WALKING SUITS.
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, DRAB D'ETE, ENGLISH SERGES, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Bradbury Brothers,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,

Beg to announce that they will exhibit on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY new Fall importations of

RICH PARIS-MADE SILK SUITS, CLOAKS, &c.;
ALSO,
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

and a variety of seasonable Dry Goods, a large proportion of which was purchased in Europe, under the most favorable circumstances.

The public is confidently assured that these goods are unexceptionable in every respect, and are offered at very reasonable prices. A comparison with any other house will demonstrate the truth of this statement, and will furnish proof of our determination to keep only first-class goods. By reason of our small expenses, as compared with Broadway houses, we are enabled to sell precisely the same materials at much lower prices.

BRADBURY BROTHERS,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY.
One door below Bleecker-st.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 25, a magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter DRESS-GOODS,

consisting of
EPINGLINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
DRAP D'ETE, BIARITZ CLOTHS,
SATIN DE CHINE, SERGES,
in all the new colors.

PLAIDS in great variety from 25c. upward.

OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT

is now replete in the most desirable fabrics, consisting of

BLACK CASHMERES, BIARITZ CLOTH,
HEMERETTAS, EMPRESS,
BOMBAZINES, CRETONS,
DRAP D'ETE, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
SATIN DE CHINE, ENGLISH SERGES.

Also several cases of Black Alpacas and Alexandria Poplins, from 25c. upward, purchased previous to the RECENT ADVANCES IN PRICES.

BLACK SILKS

at very low prices.
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR at popular prices.

An inspection of the above goods is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway,
will open her importation of
PARIS MILLINERY
for the Fall season
on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst.

MLLE. BLACK

Has opened at her house, No. 32 West 29th-st., having just returned from the leading houses of both Paris and Brussels, an elegant assortment of costumes, suits in every variety, evening, dinner and reception dresses.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 25,
An elegant assortment of
BONNET, SASH, AND MILLINERY
RIBBONS,
And they are receiving by each and every steamer the latest European novelties.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
Extraordinary Bargains
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW-STYLE, PARIS QUALITY,
EXTRA FINE DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV, 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
JUST RECEIVED IN
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVET, SILK CLOTH
Sacques, Polonaises, &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY,
ALEXANDRE'S celebrated KID GLOVES,
Men's Furnishing Goods,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Under-wear, Carpets,
Curtain Materials,
Damasks,
and a large variety of
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
A LARGE INVOICE OF
Moquette Carpets,
FRENCH, &c.,
AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF $3 PER YARD.
NOVELTIES IN
FIVE-FRAME
English Body Brussels,
THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST DESIGNS,
THE GREATER PART CONFINED STYLES,
ONLY $2 25 PER YARD.
SAME QUALITY, SELECTED DESIGNS OF LAST SEASON, only $2 per yard.
Wiltons, Velvets, Tapestry Brussels,
PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
Prices the same as (and in some styles lower than) those of last Spring,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT ADVANCE IN EUROPE OF FULLY 20 per cent.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON AND TURKEY CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE.
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR ELEGANT STOCK OF
REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
And they will also open
THREE CASES NEW STYLE
FANCY OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
SO MUCH IN DEMAND.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Full Line of Colored Silk Velvets, White Hair-Cloths,
AND LOW GRADES ITALIAN CLOTHS.
BERNHEIMER & NEWMAN,
NOS. 83 AND 85 WORTH-ST.

GRAND OPENING AT EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Sept. 26, 27 and 28.
ELEGANT DISPLAY OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF
TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
UNTRIMMED HATS, in every style and quality,
FINE FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS, &c.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S MERINO CLOAKS,
SACQUES, CAPS, &c.,
MADE-UP LACE GOODS IN EVERY STYLE,
WORSTED PATTERNS, &c.

We respectfully invite an inspection of our goods and prices. All goods marked in plain figures. No one urged to buy.

Black Straw Sailor HATS at 50c., worth 85c.; black Straw TURBANS at 50c., worth 75c.; finest quality French FELT HATS, any style, at $1 35, sold on Broadway at $2 25; black OSTRICH TIPS at 25c., worth 50c.; rich black OSTRICH TIPS at 50c., worth $1; fine black SILK REPS at $1 50, worth $2. Bargains in black Silk BONNET and CLOAK VELVETS. The trade fully supplied in any quantity at less than down-town wholesale prices.

Orders by mail faithfully attended to at
EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

A.—A.—WECHSLER & ABRAHAM,
NOS. 297 AND 299 FULTON-ST.,
NEAR JOHNSON,
BROOKLYN,
are now offering from their
WHOLESALE FACTORY,

BLACK ALPACA SUITS, in good material and new styles, ranging from $10 and $22, and guaranteed superior at the price to any ever offered in the United States.

Also, unusual inducements in
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
comprising
SILKS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, DRAP D'ETE,
DRAP DE DAMES, MERINOS, SATINS,
SERGES, PLAIDS, &c.,
and a complete stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND MANTLE VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, &c.
A large stock of
CHOICE SHAWLS AND WRAPS,
and the largest and most complete stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
ever exhibited in Brooklyn.
A call will convince.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, FRENCH MERINOES, DOUBLE TWILL CASHMERES, TAMISE CLOTH, EPANGLINES, GROS DE ZURICH, HENRIETTA CLOTH, SATIN DE CHINE, JANUS CLOTH, DEMI-LUSTRE, and PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, BADEN SUIT CLOTH, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, &c.
JACKSON'S, No. 729 Broadway.
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LORD & TAYLOR, CORNER GRAND and Christie sts., will open on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26 and 27, an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter bonnets.

DRY GOODS.

Lord & Taylor,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

SILKS.

PLAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.

1,000 pieces all grades, very superior quality, which will be offered to the trade at jobbers' prices.

ALSO,

Another large invoice of the celebrated

GOLD MEDAL BRAND,

manufactured from pure FRENCH SILK. The low price and increasing demand for these popular PLAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS call for the special attention of purchasers.

100 pieces plain COLORED DRESS SILK of every conceivable shade of color.

ALL SILK LYONS VELVETS.

Twenty-five pieces plain black LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, warranted all silk, at $10 per yard. A real bargain.

DRESS GOODS.

Five cases elegant styles of French DIAGONAL PLAIDS, equal to any imported, at 37½ cents.

Three cases ALL-WOOL EXPRESS CLOTHS, beautifully assorted colors, at 50 cents per yard.

ALSO,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FRENCH FABRICS.

IMPERIAL SERGES.—A new cloth, never before imported.

MARCHIONESS SUITINGS.—Superior in quality and styles to any offered.

EMPRESS SUITINGS—Very stylish for street wear.

IMPERIAL DRAP D'ETE.—Sublime quality, in cloth colors. A specialty.

SILK AND WOOL VELOURS.—In standard colors. Extra quality.

FINE CASHMERE SUITINGS.—45 inches wide, in all colors.

FINE FRENCH SATINES.—Of our own importation, in carefully selected shades.

ALSO,
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
JAPANESE SILKS, COLORED ALPACAS,
SILK AND WOOL BELGIAN CORDS,
PLAIDS, IRISH POPLINS,
SKIRTING STRIPES, FRENCH POPLINS.
ALL WOOL MERINOS,
To which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Lord & Taylor,

BROADWAY & 20TH-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, BRILLIANTINES,
BLACK ALPACAS,
MOHAIR SICILIAN,
VELOUR DE NICE,
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
MOURNING SETS,
ENGLISH CRAPES, &c., &c.,
To which especial attention is invited.

Lord & Taylor,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GENTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

This exceedingly popular department will commence the season by offering one of the most attractive stocks of

GENTS' FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS

To be found in the City.

The Novelties especially imported for this department are worthy of particular attention.

Lord & Taylor,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

NEW MOURNING FABRICS
AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
THE LARGEST STOCK OF POPULAR MOURNING GOODS EVER OFFERED AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
FULL LINES OF BLACK VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, WATERPROOFS, &c.

AT JACKSON'S.
(Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,)
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING WEAR CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON A FEW HOURS' NOTICE IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

MAISON PINCHON.

Mme. ANTOINETTE BERNHEIM, Successor,
NO. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE, (10TH-ST.,) NEAR BROADWAY,
will have her Fall and Winter opening
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1871,
when she will exhibit the latest Paris importations of
ROBES, CONFECTIONS, WALKING SUITS.
The latest novelties in HATS and BONNETS.
PARRURES DE BAL, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c., &c.
selected by Mme. PINCHON personally.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AND CURTAIN DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Have on exhibition a number of sets of FURNITURE, made to order during the Summer, and about to be put into some of the finest houses in the City and elsewhere; they are entirely NEW STYLES, and for richness and beauty have NEVER been EQUALLED by anything heretofore made.

An inspection of the above for two weeks is cordially extended to all.

We are just in receipt from Europe of the designs of the newest styles of Draperies, Curtains, &c., which are well worthy of inspection.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Wholesale and Retail
FURNITURE DEALERS,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY.
Have the largest and best assorted stock of
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE
In the City, which they retail at wholesale prices.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
A FINE STOCK OF FURNITURE AT OUR BRANCH STORE,
NO. 81 4TH-AV.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
Entrance No. 438 Canal-st.
Largest and most complete
STOCK OF FURNITURE
In the City,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Canal, near Varick-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS AT RETAIL.

An elegant stock of NOVELTIES will be opened MONDAY, in
PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
Fancy Figured and Striped SILKS.
CACHEMIRE SICILIEN.
¾ and 1½ yards wide, expressly adapted for OVER DRESSES.

BLACK SILKS.

The most extensive stock to be found in the City and in all the well-known and most popular makes, at lower prices than ever before offered.

RICH LACES.

The most complete stock yet offered to the public and at PRICES that cannot fail to please the closest buyer.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, complete,
SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, "REAL POINT," "APPLIQUE," "CHANTILLY," and "GUIPURE" TRIMMING LACES.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS and PARIS EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS FABRICS.

All the newest colorings in
SATIN DE CHINES, BRILLIANTINES,
BARATHEAS, CREPE DE PARIS,
SERGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS AND WATERPROOFS.
An elegant assortment of new designs in "ROBES DE CHAMBRE."
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, &c., &c.
We will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 25:
300 pieces PURPLE FRENCH POPLINS AND EPINGLINES, all Silk and Wool, new and desirable goods, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
200 pieces at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

HOUSE AND HOTEL FURNISHING.

FAMILY, TABLE AND BED LINENS.
TABLE DAMASKS, CLOTHS AND NAPKINS
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, LUNCH CLOTHS AND FRUIT DOYLIES.
Every description of WHITE GOODS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT,
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

HOSIERY

And UNDERGARMENTS, in all the various makes,
BALBRIGGAN, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN.
Novelties in FANCY WOOL AND SILK HOSE.

SHAWLS.

NOVELTIES IN LONG AND SQUARE
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Just received.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
WOOL SHAWLS, in every variety.
GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS, LAP and CARRIAGE RUGS, &c.

CARPETS.

1871. FALL. 1871.

NOW OPEN, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN
CARPETINGS.
Entirely new styles of TURKEY, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, TOURNAY VELVET and WILTON CARPETS.
ALSO, NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS of VELVET TAPESTRY, ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,

NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
SATINS, DAMASKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S. AND W. PEKINADES, SATINS, CHINTZES, CRETONNES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
In choice designs.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., &c.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1871,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TAMBOURED LACE, GUIPURE, NOTTINGHAM AND DROP CURTAINS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Just received most elegant shapes and styles in
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS.
Also, R. WERLEY'S WOVEN CORSETS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,
AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS AND SHOULDER-BRACES,
NURSING CORSETS,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.
FRENCH HAIR-CLOTH
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
SKIRTS AND CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room No. 321 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING AUTUMN SALE OF ELEGANT ITALIAN VASES, TAZZAS, URNS, &c., MAGNIFICENT PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS, ARTISTIC BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, &c., just landed ex steamers *Denmark* and *Erin*, to be positively sold without reserve AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 321 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26 and 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1871, at 10½ A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in the four-story private residence No. 148 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of parlor suites in satin brocatel, pier mirror and cornices, seven-octave piano-forte, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chamber suites, hair and other mattresses, lace curtains, shades, glass and crockery ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

AMOS STOCKEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—SIXTH SALE UNclaimed property, MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of miscellaneous articles: iron, rope, men's and women's clothing, dry goods, jewelry, watches, hardware, revolvers, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as coachman; excellent groom, and willing to wait on table; not long in this country. Address W. G., Box No. 153, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman in a gentleman's family; three years of the best City reference; he is a good groom and first-class driver. Address for two days No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver, and can furnish good testimonials from first-class families in this City. Call or address private stable, No. 129 West 28th-st.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A young married Englishman, or would take the management of a farm; good reference. Address J. C. PEPPER, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LADIES.—THE WEST-SIDE EMPLOYMENT Agency have now all grades of select servants with the best City reference. Call at No. 394 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,096 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., and No. 59 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on and after Oct. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.
INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (Four per Cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
$1 will commence an account.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
Interest commences Oct. 1, on deposits made on or before that day, and is payable in January.
Six per cent. allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited now draws interest Oct. 1.
N. B.—Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of TIGHE & MEINCKE, has this day dissolved by mutual consent.

No. 32 PINE-ST.

W. A. TIGHE,
C. A. MEINCKE,
H. R. LOUNSBERY.

THE FIRM OF LAFOND, BRENNECKE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1871.

F. LAFOND,
GEO. BRENECKE,
HERM. NIETER.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING VERY DESIRABLE houses for sale, with possession: No. 5 East 30th-st., No. 51 West 37th-st., No. 8 East 41st-st., Nos. 25 and 26 West 46th-st., No. 62 West 45th-st., No. 6 East 48th-st., No. 6 East 54th-st., Nos. 1 and 46 and 57 West 56th-st.; also, Nos. 302 and 560 Madison-av., and Nos. 428 and 614 and 615 5th-av., $27,000 to $190,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Fine four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; fine order; very cheap; also, nice three-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 20x50, and extension; perfect order, near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; $28,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON ACCOMMODATING terms, a completely-furnished two-story and attic high-stoop frame house; bath, gas, &c.; in thorough order; with two and a half lots of ground and stable, on 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. JOHN B. CHURCH, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Union-square, an elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x65x100, in complete order, with prospective business value; can be purchased very low. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—East 34th-st., near Park-av., a very superior four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x55x100; finished in hard wood, marble hall, thoroughly built; very low. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A HOUSE NO. 107 EAST 60TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., first-class, finished in hard wood; hall and stairway wainscoted in marble, size 20x52½x100, will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,369 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR 49TH-ST.—New and elegant high-stoop brown-stone house, $67,000; also, same locality, elegant house, 42x65 and 35 feet extension; price reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, 200 FEET from 5th-av., on 46th-st., a first-class brown-stone house, 25x68, lot 100 feet; also, an elegant full-size house on 5th-av., near 38th-st. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

A.—FIFTH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—Two desirable modern four-story medium-sized well-located brown-stone houses for sale reasonably; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—5TH AND 8TH AVS. AND BROADWAY building lots, singly, in plots and blocks, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BUY THIS HOUSE.—FOR SALE IN West 36th-st., near Broadway, three-story, brown-stone, high-stoop; 20x55x100; modern improvements; first-class order; very desirable; $18,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$9,000.—MUST BE SOLD, THREE-story basement and cellar marble-front house in East 33d-st.; good investment. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story houses, trimmed in hard-wood, on 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Nos. 114 and 116. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class extra wide brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av.; will be sold at much less than its value. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK OF GROUND bounded by Raymond, Willoughby, Navy and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, L. I., within one block of Fort Greene, and admirably located for some public institution, model tenement-house or large manufacturing establishment. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

$1,500 WILL BUY A TWO-STORY basement and cellar brick house in one of the best localities in Brooklyn, containing nine rooms, with hot and cold water, gas, range, heaters, &c.; the balance can be paid in installments. Inquire of V. S., No. 6 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—AT ELIZABETH—ten minutes' walk from Union depot, a handsome residence, containing thirteen furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements, together with one and a half acres in lawn and garden. Apply to D. W. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York; or J. M. MEEKER, opposite Union depot, Elizabeth.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country-seat; fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed; terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297 Saratoga Springs.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, a country-seat, beautifully located, of four acres, with good small house, gardener's lodge, ice and carriage houses; grounds well shaded and fruited; will be sold low, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit-trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

$65 PER MONTH.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED house of twelve rooms, with large grounds and five minutes' walk from depot, to rent at Yonkers. Inquire at 11 A. M. or 4 P. M. of B. D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, furnished and unfurnished houses, with Croton water improvements. A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

AT YONKERS, FURNISHED HOUSE, with twelve rooms, gas, &c., near the depot; less than half price; only $70 per month. Apply to JAMAS YOUMANS, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOTICE.

The restaurants and stores under the Grand Central Depot at 42d-st., are now ready for rental. Applicants for the same can inspect the rooms by inquiring upon the premises of L. R. Purdy, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Proposals for rental to be addressed to Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President, Grand Central Depot.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1871.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT; A good stand for boots and shoes, or dry goods. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 156 9th-av.

A FINE STORE TO LET, WITH STEAM power, at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY FULL-SIZED house, handsomely furnished, suitable for a first-class boarding-house, in a good location, between 15th and 30th sts., and 6th and 4th avs.; rent not over $250 per month. Parties having the same will find a good tenant by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN HARLEM, with immediate possession. Address, stating rent, which must be moderate, BRIT, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL POSITIVELY sell, without any limit or reservations whatsoever, at 12½ o'clock P. M.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,
on the premises at
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
300 SUPERB LOTS,
within three minutes' walk of the finest depot on Long Island.

Location seven miles from Williamsburg. Superior railroad facilities. Time to Bushwick-av., 20 minutes. Commutation less than eight cents per trip.

Grafulla's unrivaled band.

Free excursion-train will leave foot of South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, at 11 A. M.

Lunch par excellence. Weeks, caterer.

Terms of sale unusually liberal. Free tickets and maps at auctioneer's offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; or, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following-described real estate, viz.:

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—The house and lot known as No. 119 East 73d-st., north side, 174 feet east of 4th-av.; three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, size 17.3 by about 48x102.2 feet.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

TO THE BUILDERS AND PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Builders' Association will be held at Germania Hall, No. 291 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1871, at 8 P. M. Blank petitions for signatures to the Legislature can be obtained at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 27 Park-place, or at the offices of J. W. Marshall, No. 744 Broadway and No. 162 East 57th-st.

PETER TOSTEVIN, President.
GEO. T. DOLLINGER, Treasurer.
J. W. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217 TO 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones · largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAY and evening, for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies taught in ten lessons.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 30 East 14th-st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen on Sept. 20.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

A. N. WILLIAMSON'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway, reopens Sept. 18.

LIMITED TO 25 SELECTED BOYS.

Primary department under Miss HELEN A. JOHNSON. Circulars on application. Interviews from 10 to 12 A. M. Reference is made to patrons:

W. H. Pell,
G. Lee Knapp,
Jas. Miller, (Aitken & Miller,)
G. M. Clearman, (Clearman, Sturges & Co.,)
John T. Conover,
A. McKinley,
Lucien B. Terry,
Jacob Vanderpoel,
Philip R. Wilkins,
Shepherd Knapp,
Peter S. Hoe, (R. Hoe & Co.,)
Israel T. Potter,
Geo. S. Stitt, &c., &c.

AN AMIABLE AND REFINED AMERICAN lady, largely experienced, and possessing most satisfactory testimonials as to ability, &c., desires to find a home for a brief season in some family or institution for which her services would be given as compensation; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes) and Latin; has also taught the elements of music; country not objected to. Reference exchanged with "SPES," care of Mrs. Horn, No. 729 West 23d-st.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE REOPENED their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—FAVORABLY LOCATED in one of the suburbs of New-York; a private classical and business school for boys, well established and in operation; building of wood, two-story and well furnished; lot 20 by 100 feet. Must be sold on account of the ill-health of the Principal. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING music, wishes to obtain a few additional pupils in this City or vicinity; particular attention paid to theory and rudimental instruction; children or beginners preferred. Address F. C., Box No. 218 Post-office.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION, one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. FLACK, A. M.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1620,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils, from seven to fourteen years of age; quiet, elevated, healthful. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER FOURTEEN reopens Oct. 2. Principal at No. 141 Macdougal-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, from 2 to 6 P. M. Address M. PHELPS.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE in Europe and America could take additional pupils; classics, German, French, &c. Address BEDE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English School, No. 159 West 15th-st., for girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 25. Terms on application.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO. 1,370 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

MME. GAZZANIGA AND SIGNOR ALBITES, instructors in all branches of correct singing. College of Music, No. 28 East 14th-st.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Pupils prepared for college and business.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 108 East 35th-st.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—School for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 25. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL IN THE CITY. Apply by letters. H. H., No. 1,524 Broadway, Box 40.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MRS. DR. W. WALLACE HURD,
Formerly Mrs. Louise B. Edwards, will reopen her English and French boarding and day school, Sept. 20, for young ladies and Misses, at her residence, No. 31 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., New-York. Six pupils will be admitted into the family, receiving the constant care of the Principal, aided by French and English resident teachers. Terms, per annum, $500.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call or and return the pupils each day.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.
A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place.
Early applications solicited.
J. WALZ, Ph. D.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 25. Address as above.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 36th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
PROF. A. BERNARD.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to S. L. ELTZ, Secretary.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 202 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros'., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATAlogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. B. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED tutor, a graduate of Yale, will give instruction in ordinary academic branches or in the classics and mathematics, preparatory to a collegiate course. References given. Address A. B., No. 250 West 49th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES an engagement in a family for the morning hours, or would form a small class; thorough instruction given in the English branches, Latin, French and music; highest City references. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TUTOR.—A THOROUGH AND EXPERIENCED teacher wishes an engagement as resident or visiting tutor; highest college testimonials and best City references both of character and experience. Address S. F. H., No. 230 West 39th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION BY A graduate of Harvard. Boys fitted for college. Address J. N. H., No. 23 Stuyvesant-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, HARVARD graduate, will fit a boy for college. Address E. S. D., No. 257 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, by a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 8, Scotchtown, N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 323 8th-av., cor. 26th-st.

HOTELS.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MURRAY Hill, Nos. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av.—This new and elegantly furnished house is now open; table d'hôte; fine suites and single rooms; very favorable arrangements can be made for the Winter season.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., and Bridgeton, leave foot of Murray-st., New-York, via New-Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. by steamers *Empire State* and *Jesse Hoyt*.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY—REGULAR LINE at 6 P. M. Daily from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.) Through tickets for the West and North. Fare always less than by any other route.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN, will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat AMERICUS will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M.; 37th-st. at 3:15.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR together, horse, butcher-cart and harness, nearly new; horse five years old; warranted sound and kind; also a top buggy and harness. Call at No. 137 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
HAM'S PATENT LANDAULETS.
Landaus, coupes and clarences, twenty-five per cent. less than Broadway stores. 4th-av. and Broadway.

FINE CARRIAGE HORSES.—PARTIES looking for a very fine pair large carriage horses are requested to call at stable No. 461 7th-av., corner 38th-st.; glossy, black, full seventeen hands, young, sound, reliable; direct from Dutchess County; equal to anything of the class in the City.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.—The largest variety of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Top depot wagon, light six-seat rockaway, three pony wagons, eight buggies, very light rockaway, Landau, Brett.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY,
No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HORSE, SUITABLE for coupe, together with top-wagon, new last Spring; will be sold at a sacrifice, as owner has no further use for same. Apply at Lamb's stables, 58th-st. near 5th-av., of JOHN W. MARSHALL, No. 744 Broadway or No. 162 East 57th-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Family carriages and light wagons, every seasonable style, new and second-hand, at lowest popular price. Coupe rockaways, phaetons, light rockaway, great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION,
No. 638 Broadway.

BLACK AND GRAY—FOR SALE—ONE of the most stylish and elegant teams ever offered in this City, seven and eight years, fifteen and three-quarters hands; sound, kind and perfect. Address PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, Post-office Box No. 2,902.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways, top and open buggies, phaetons, express and business wagons; second-hand carriages; rockaways, $125; all our own work.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL AND ELEGANT bay horse, suitable for a coupe or Derby; sound and very gentle. Stable corner Lexington-av. and 49th-st.; owner's residence, No. 21 East 48th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS.—HORSE-BLANKETS for carriage and stable use, lap-robes, whips, halters, surcingles, &c. The best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY BY THE month, a new clarence, horses and harness; the owner, a careful, sober and experienced man, will drive. Inquire in livery-stable, No. 215 East 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will rent an elegant suite with board to a family willing to pay for very handsome accommodations; house newly furnished; highest references given and required. Address, with name and residence, M., West-side Advertising Agency, No. 308 West 23d-st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A small private family will let several well-furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; also, a parlor floor, suitable for a physician or dentist; references given and required. Call on Monday or Tuesday.

NO. 229 EAST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom, southern exposure, to let with excellent board; also, a large back parlor and a few fine fourth story rooms for single gentlemen; fine location; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a furnished room, with board, on second floor, between 11th and 49th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address H. B., Box No. 2,904 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A PLEASANT room with breakfast and evening dinner in a private family in the Ninth or Fifteenth Wards, on moderate terms. Address, with full particulars, CAM, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; house first-class; attendance good; reference exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, to let, with hot and cold water, bath attached, gas, and large closets; terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 67 MACDOUGAL-ST., (St. Clement's-place.) Large front room, with closets attached, to let, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to a first-class party, an elegantly-furnished front alcove room or entire floor; references exchanged. No. 102 West 41st-st.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—PARTIES DESIRING choice apartments, with first-class board, will find the best of accommodations at above location. References exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large handsomely-furnished rooms, entire second floor; also, parlor room on first floor; strictly first-class table.

TWO APARTMENTS, FRESHLY decorated, to let, with board, in a French family; also, single rooms, for gentlemen; French cook. No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; professed cook; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 46 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTABLE room, with board, in a refined private family; terms, $50 per month. Address C. G., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Pleasant rooms en suite or single, with first-class board, attendance, &c.; references exchanged.

A FAMILY WILL LET THEIR ENTIRE second-story, with board; private table if preferred; location desirable; best reference given. Address BROOKS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

THE HOUSES NOS. 18 AND 20 East 28th-st. have been relet, and having been refitted, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, apartments, rooms en suite and single, may be applied for.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A house in a fine location will let to gentlemen only, without board, second floor of three rooms, furnished; also, bedroom and reception room. No. 40 East 20th-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—Choice suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with first-class table and attendance; a private table if desired. No. 206 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28th-st.—A suite of furnished rooms, with private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with board; French man-cook.

HANDSOME COMMODIOUS SUITE OF rooms or separately, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; rooms for gentlemen; references. Apply at No. 36 East 21st-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME square room and a hall room on fourth floor; a basement suitable for two gentlemen or a physician's office.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large, handsomely-furnished rooms, entire second floor; also parlor room, first floor; first-class table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms with board, (first class;) entire floor, with private table if desired. References, &c.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Apply at No. 177 Lexington-av.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—VERY HANDSOME, well-furnished rooms, with board, may be had by desirable parties, as above.

HANDSOME FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let to gentlemen only, No. 32 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few gentlemen and their wives with pleasant rooms and board at No. 48 West 36th-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, in the elegant private house No. 26 East 22d-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a comfortable room and permanent board in house with small family; preference for parties owning house in which they live; room heated by grate fire preferred; price not to exceed $15 per week; location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving particulars, M. L. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY private family by a gentleman; must be good-sized front room, with all modern conveniences; location 25th to 45th sts., between 6th and Lexington avs. Address G. A. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, stating location and terms. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR FALL AND WINTER—At $7 per week; convenient rooms and good table; one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad. Address BOARD, Box No. 10 Bedford Station, Westchester County, or apply at No. 142 Maiden-lane.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y., FOR the Fall. JAMES G. ROE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Desirable parties to join the advertiser in the erection of a first-class hotel at one of the most delightful mountain resorts in the vicinity of the City, one thousand feet above tide-water. A beautiful lake, fed entirely by springs, furnishes the best of boating and fishing. The fine air, freedom from mosquitoes, and accessibility, will within a short time make this second to no place in the country. Accommodations only are needed. A large hotel adjoining the property is full to overflowing every year. A first-class hotel man preferred. Apply by letter, stating place where an interview can be had, to SUMMER RESORT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS party, desiring to connect himself with an old established house, and who can command from $20,000 to $50,000, will find an opportunity to do so by addressing G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA............Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO............Business Manager
WM. W. SEGUIN............Treasurer
OPENING OF THE
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA SEASON,
and triumphant re-entre of the reigning favorite,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1871,
in Donizetti's most charming opera,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
DEBUT OF MR. TOM KARL,
the favorite Tenor Digrazia, of La Scala, Milano, and
Mr. AYNSELY COOK, the eminent Basso Baritone.
The SEASON will consist of
NINE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
SIX EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
THREE SATURDAY MATINEES, at 1 o'clock.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION
for the NINE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS: Private boxes, $108 and $90, according to location; parquet and balcony, $18. SUBSCRIPTION for the SIX extra nights: Private boxes, $72 and $60; parquet and balcony, $12.
The sale of subscription tickets will commence MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 9 A. M., and will close Thursday, at 4 P. M., at the box office of the Academy.
On FRIDAY commences the sale for single nights.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
Engagement for a brief period
of the great Tragedienne,
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will make her first appearance in this City, after
AN ABSENCE OF TEN YEARS,
as
QUEEN CATHERINE,
in Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of Henry VIII.
In making which announcement, the management feel assured that the public will heartily welcome the return of this renowned histrionic artist, from her close identity with and the lasting impression she has made in her great assumptions of such characters as QUEEN CATHERINE, LADY MACBETH, MEG MERRILES, &c., &c.
MISS CUSHMAN
will be supported by the eminent actor
MR. WM. CRESWICK,
as CARDINAL WOLSEY.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY'S
BALLAD CONCERTS,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, OCT. 9; TUESDAY, OCT. 10;
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, AND
THURSDAY, OCT. 12.
Mr. GEORGE DOLBY, in order to give to his novel series of Ballad Concerts—which includes also Glees and Madrigals—that high standard of excellence which shall gain the approval of the cultivated audiences of the United States, has engaged for his American tour the following artists, whose eminence has been cordially indorsed by the public and the Press of England, Ireland and Scotland:
Miss EDITH WYNNE, Soprano,
Mme. PATEY, Contralto,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Tenor,
Mr. J. G. PATEY, Bass,
Mr. SANTLEY, Baritone.
Piano-forte—Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.
Mr. DOLBY believes that concerts in the language of the country—the selections being from the highest sources, both old and new, and interpreted by eminent artists, familiar with the schools—will be acceptable to the American people, and will secure a generous patronage; and that the part singing—glee and madrigal—brought to the nicest perfection of expression and tone-coloring by constant practice, will prove a popular and attractive feature of the Ballad Concerts.
The Concerts will commence each evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
The sale of tickets will commence at Steinway Hall on Monday, Oct. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THE GREATEST LEGITIMATE SENSATION
FOR TEN YEARS.
EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES,
DIVORCE.
FOURTH WEEK.
THEATRE CROWDED to the DOORS NIGHTLY.
DIVORCE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
DIVORCE.
On MONDAY EVENING, and every morning after, the box-offices will be prepared to accommodate the public with seats for FIFTEEN DAYS in advance for the evening performances and the Matinees of DIVORCE.
FOR THE PAST THREE WEEKS,
on every evening, without any exception whatever, rainy or fair, the theatre has been crowded to the doors, and even long
BEFORE THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN
hundreds have turned away disappointed at the repeated announcement that EVERY TICKET HAD BEEN SOLD. Mr. DALY trusts that the arrangements will satisfy all who may desire and are able, to secure their places in advance.
Orders by telegram or letter, addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. A. APPLETON, will be promptly attended to.
A DIVORCE MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and 14th-st.
R. W. BUTLER............MANAGER
THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED
COMPANY EVER COMBINED IN ONE
ORGANIZATION.
BURLESQUE, BALLET AND COMEDY.
NEW ACTS EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
At 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL SCOTTISH GAMES,
AT
JONES' WOOD, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1871.
THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, assisted by members of sister clubs throughout the country, will hold
SPECIAL GAMES.
Proceeds for the benefit of the family of the late Ex-Chief,
JOHN GOLDIE.
JAMES FLEMING,
the celebrated Athlete, from Scotland, will take part in the competition.
First and second prizes will be given for each game.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
To be had at the New-York Caledonian Club rooms, No. 118 Sullivan-st., from members, and at the gate on the day of the games.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Arrangements have been made with Mr. GEORGE DOLBY for the services of
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY, and
MR. SANTLEY,
in a series of ORATORIOS to be given during the Winter, the first of which—ELIJAH—will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at Steinway Hall. Chorus, 300; orchestra, 62.
CONDUCTOR............DR. JAMES PECH

DAN. RICE'S
PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,
and until further notice.
A CIRCUS IN A PALACE.
DAN. RICE IN THE RING.
Private boxes, seating six, $6. Single box seats, $1. Parquet, (reserved,) 75 cents. Family circle, 50 cents. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2 P. M. Matinee admission to all parts of the house, (except boxes,) 50 cents. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.,
CROWDED by DELIGHTED and fashionable audiences. Immense success. Divorce. OLD FOLKS AT HOME. McAndrew's Charcoal Man. Louis Braham, the new "Tenor." Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Little Mac.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the American Institute in the monster building, covering the block 3d and 2d avs., 63d and 64th sts., over 600 feet long, with over 100,000 square feet exhibition space. Thousands of attractive novelties from all parts of the Union.
RARE FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS, &C.
MECHANICAL MIRACLES.
Machinery run by over 200-horse power, making all sorts of things, from carpets down to fringes and tassels, before your eyes. Beautiful decorations. A marvelous sight that none should miss. Splendid music. Every afternoon and evening. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. See small bills.

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE 40 CENTS—ORPHEUS WITH HIS LUTE SONG, as sung nightly at Booth's Theatre. The music by ED. MOLLENHAUER. For sale at all music-stores. Copies mailed free on receipt of price. MOLLENHAUER & ELLS, No. 64 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
will all meet this season at the rooms No. 212 Fifth-avenue, corner of 26th-st., which have been greatly improved in ventilation and elegantly decorated and refurnished. Will commence about the 1st of October, or as soon thereafter as the return of Mr. and Mrs. Dodworth from Europe will allow.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 Fifth-av., corner 14th-st. Classes will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 8 P. M., for gentlemen. TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ A. M., for ladies only. SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M., for young ladies, misses and masters. Private lessons given now. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
COMMENCE SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 7.
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, now open.—Classes for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings; children, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square and 42d-st.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. Send for circulars.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, children; Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
WILL REOPEN
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
with Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS,
presented with the powerful cast peculiar to this theatre.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES
are in active preparation.
THE BEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES
will also occasionally be given, and the entertainments will be illustrated by the following artists, (the combination commencing with an eminent name which the manager has much pride in announcing:)
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. G. W. BROWN,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. W. QUIGLEY,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL,
Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. J. CURRAN,
AND
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT,
(From the Royal Olympic Theatre, London,) her first appearance in America.
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
Miss HELEN TRACY,
Miss FLORA CLAYTON,
Miss B. HAYDEN,
Miss McCORMICK,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss L. JOHNSON,
Miss BLAISDELL,
Miss ESTELLE ROWE,
Miss LANGDON.
ACTING MANAGER............Mr. JOHN GILBERT
STAGE DIRECTOR....Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG
PROMPTER............Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
TREASURER............Mr. THEO. MOSS
THE BAND
will, as heretofore, be under the direction of the popular
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
THE RIVALS,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—OOFTY GOOFT
Last week of the great original Dutch Poet Comedian,
OOFTY GOOFT,
Mr. GUS PHILLIPS,
in Mr. Edwin F. De Nyse's local comic drama of
OOFTY GOOFT.
Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE and Mr. J. R. STUDLEY and a powerful cast of the other characters by the company.
THURSDAY, Sept. 28, BENEFIT and POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE of the great
OOFTY GOOFT.
OOFTY GOOFT MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.
MONDAY, Oct. 2—First engagement at this theatre of the popular artists,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will produce Edmund Falconer's new drama of
EILEEN OGE;
or, Dark's the Hour Before the Dawn, the most decided success of the present season in London, and still running there with unabated enthusiasm,
the sole right of production in this country
having been purchased from the author
By Mr. FLORENCE AT GREAT EXPENSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Every evening at 8 o'clock,
G. L. FOX'S
Celebrated Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
"The new Humpty Dumpty bears about as much resemblance to its preceding namesake as does a modern six-in-hand at Jerome Park to the old-fashioned stage-coach."—*Herald.*
G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.
The world-renowned
MARTENS FAMILY,
in their Eccentricitees Tyroleans and Duo Des Chats.
"The Martens Family, M. and Mme. Martens and Mlle. Gretchen. These artists create a great furor. When they sang the 'cat duet' their clever feline imitations actually brought down the house in thunders of applause and laughter."—*Telegram.*
H. D. THE KIRALFY TROUPE,
H. D. ADELE, MARIETTA,
H. D. PAGLIERI, MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE, ALEXANDROWA,
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS,
H. D. Signor CASSELLI, THE ZIG-ZAGS,
H. D. Herr WILLIO.
H. D. Seats secured six days in advance and by
H. D. telegraph.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CROWNING TRIUMPH OF WACHTEL.
EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR.
STADT THEATRE, NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Overwhelming houses! Standing room only.
WACHTEL IN IL TRAVATORE.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.
WACHTEL acknowledged by the Press and public the greatest Manrico ever seen in America.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, on account of the great rush. On WEDNESDAY—DAME BLANCHE.

28TH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT WITH
NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

SIGNOR A. BENDELARI WILL RESUME his lessons in vocal music on MONDAY Sept. 18. Address at his residence, No. 9 East 17th-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANO-FORTES.
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE MISSES SLOMAN,
Harpists, pianists and vocalists. Residence No. 64 West 38th-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE—Only $125; an elegant 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs, every improvement; great bargains. J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

SIGNOR RONCONI INFORMS THE public and his pupils that he will commence his course of lessons for the ensuing season at his residence, No. 75 Lexington-av.

EXCURSIONS.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—The old established and favorite line of steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will make hourly and half-hourly trips from Peck-slip to Harlem, landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents. Last boat leaves Harlem at 6½ P. M. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge.

SHIPPING.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on SATURDAY, Oct. —.
Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE............Sept. 28
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau. Oct. 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Oct. 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:00 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Inspection of Gen. Newton's Operations by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman—Description of the Tunneling and Blasting Operations.

Complete surveys of New-York Harbor have been made at different periods, as is well-known, with the object of removing the obstructions to navigation, by Admirals PORTER and DAVIS, Commodore CRAVEN and the present able and successful topographical engineer, Gen. JOHN NEWTON, of the United States Army. In September, 1870, experimental blasts were made by Gen. NEWTON, which proved to him beyond a doubt that the work he had undertaken, though a task of immense magnitude, could be accomplished, and at a comparatively trifling cost to the Government. Last May Gen. NEWTON commenced work with his steam-drills on the dangerous rocks in mid-stream, between Governor's Island and the Battery, known as Diamond Reef. After laboring assiduously for over five weeks and making repeated blasts, between 700 and 800 yards square of the reef were blown away. Surveys were made of these blasts, which disclosed at the bottom of the river a mass of crushed rock, innumerable detached boulders and huge hillocks of sand lying around, and over which was once Diamond Reef. A contract was soon made to have the *débris* removed, a work which has almost been finished, and which has demonstrated the fact that no additional blasts will be required, and that the dreaded Diamond Reef is no more. Soon after the work of the drills upon Diamond Reef was concluded the drill scows were securely moored over Coenties Reef, and immediately commenced operations. The number of cubic yards of rock to be removed at Coenties Reef is roughly estimated at over 8,000, and much of this has already been blasted out by Gen. NEWTON's indefatigable workmen. Besides at Coenties, Gen. NEWTON's drills are now at work on the Shell Drake, Way's Reef, Hoes Back, Pot Rock, at the Hell Gate, or *Horll Gatt*, as the old Dutch navigators termed it, and at Willett's Point. The operations at the Hell Gate are the most extensive, the most important, and decidedly the most interesting. The Hell Gate, as every New-Yorker knows, is a narrow, rocky passage in the East River, and in the old Knickerbocker times its raging current was the terror of the Dutch skippers and their heavy and unwieldy craft. Of late years, many improvements have been effected by blasting away the surface rock and the most salient points of the jagged ridges; but only since August, 1869, has the United States Government commenced to deal with the dangers of Hell Gate in a measure corresponding with their importance. The operations undertaken by Gen. NEWTON at Hallett's Point, or the Hell Gate, involve the solution of an important problem of engineering as regards the most effective and economical process of submarine blasting. The *modus operandi* employed at Hallett's Point is entirely different from the manner in which the work of removing the obstructions has been accomplished at Diamond and Coenties Reefs, and is what is termed, technically, tunnel blasting. At Hallett's Point, in August, 1869, a coffer-dam was commenced under the superintendence of Gen. NEWTON, and completed in October. The dam is an irregular polygon in shape, having a circumference of 443 feet and a mean interior diameter of about 100 feet. The dam is built between high and low water marks. The excavation of the shaft immediately followed the construction of the dam, and during the Spring of 1870, the shaft was sunk to the depth of twenty-two feet below low water. The theory of the mining operations contemplates the removal of as much rock as can be excavated with safety previous to the final explosion, the result of which will be the sinking of the remaining mass into the deep pit excavated for its reception. The mass of rock remaining for the final explosion will be supported by piers, each of which will be charged with nitro-glycerine. These piers are simply a portion of the solid rock left standing. From the bottom of the main shaft tunnels proceed in all directions and are ten in number. Each of the tunnels extends from 150 feet to 350 feet outward and are all connected together by cross galleries at intervals of twenty-five feet. The tunnels were begun toward the close of July, 1870, the shaft being at the same time sunk to a line nearly forty feet below low-water mark. The tunneling is really an object of a great deal of interest, as much from the novelty as from any other feature. They are of various cross-sections, some over twenty feet in height, and varying in width from ten to fifteen feet. The process of blasting by the improved method adopted and invented by Gen. NEWTON is well worth a description, and is as follows: "The apparatus designed for drilling the sunken rocks for the introduction of the charge consists of a water-tight iron casing, in the form of a depressed semi-spheroid, seven feet in diameter. It has three solid steel feet, by which its stability on the rock is secured. Rising from the upper part of the casing is a conical wrought-iron frame, supporting the upper end of the drill-shaft by means of two parallel rods entering into sockets in a cast ring at the top of the frame. The drill-bar, passing up through the centre of the top, is furnished at the bottom with a bit one a half inches in diameter, having imbedded in its face nineteen diamonds, and rotating at the rate of from 300 to 400 revolutions per minute, advancing at the rate of from one to one to one and a half inches in the same time. The feed is caused by a differential gearing, which steadily operates to advance the drill into the rock, the *débris* being washed away by the water forced into contact with the bit through a small rubber hose. The water-tight chamber of the machine contains two engines working at right angles to each other, with a horizontal stroke. As soon as the hole is completely drilled, and also when the drill-shaft is withdrawn from the rock, information of this is given by a magnetic bell, which is acted upon by a double wire-cord, insulated from the water, and passing down one of the parallel rods or tubes upon which the cross-head is fixed. This drill weighs nearly five tons. It is worked from a wrecking tug, with a derrick, by means of steam supplied from the boiler of the tug. To prevent this steam from being condensed in its passage through the water to the engine, it is conveyed in a hose surrounded by another, through which the exhaust steam passes. The rock at Hallet's Point is that known as the bastard granite, on which the drill has been satisfactorily tested. After a number of holes are drilled over a certain space, a diver descends and charges them with cartridges of nitro-glycerine, which is exploded in the usual manner. The fragments are raised by automatic grapnels." The rounding off of Hallet's Point will be accompanied and followed by the obliteration of other rocks in the channel, and in a short time the terrors of *Horll Gatt* will be among the things of the past.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the steamer *Henry Smith* left the foot of Twenty-third-street, on East River, with Secretary of War Belknap, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Newton, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Humphries, Gen. Wallace, Gen. Ingalls, Col. Barry, and several other distinguished officers to inspect the work upon the reefs at Hallet's and Willett's Points. Arriving at Hallet's Point experiments were made with the combustibles employed in the mining operations. Gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and six different kinds of torpedoes were exploded on shore. The torpedoes were afterwards exploded at depths varying from eight to seventy feet, and displayed the most powerful explosive force. The experiments were conducted under the immediate supervision of Gen. HENRY ABBOTT, commanding the battalion of engineers at Willet's Point. At Hallet's Point the entire party, including Secretary BELKNAP and Gen. SHERMAN, descended the shaft and explored the immense caverns which Gen. NEWTON's drills and nitro-glycerine have produced. Arriving at Fort Schuyler, the party were received with a salute. After the review of the troops a collation was served at the commandant's quarters. The band of the First Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, accompanied the steamer, and played some excellent music. It was after 8 o'clock last evening when the *Henry Smith* returned to the City. Both the Secretary of War and Gen. SHERMAN appeared highly gratified with the result of their inspections, and complimented both Gens. NEWTON and ABBOTT upon the stupendous work which they had already accomplished.

Racing at Waverly Fair.

At the Waverly Fair yesterday, *Lady Weller* won the first race in three straight heats. Time—2:40¾, 2:44, 2:41¼. The second race, gentlemen's double teams, was won by W. H. PERRY's team of bays. J. BRISBIN's *Maggie* and mate were ruled out, one of the horses having been changed between the heats. The third race was won by *Wild Irishman* in 2:42¼, 2:43, 2:39, and the fourth race, running horses, was won by JOHN BROUGHAM's c. c. *John C. Heenan*, in two straight heats. Time—1:57¼, 2:01. The Fair, which has been unusually successful, was brought to a close last evening.

Seizure of Smuggled Diamonds on a Rio Janeiro Steam-ship.

Some time ago B. F. MOORE, a dealer in diamonds at No. 58 Nassau-street, was arrested on a charge of smuggling diamonds, and gave $10,000 bail for an examination. Col. WHITLEY believed that MOORE, notwithstanding his arrest, was still continuing his smuggling operations, and a short time ago intercepted a letter to MOORE containing a private invoice describing diamonds which had just arrived by steamer from Rio Janeiro. One of WHITLEY's detectives took the invoice and went to the steamer, and, by personating MOORE and showing the likeness of a man named VAN DUZEN, who, while acting as a pretended agent for Weed's Sewing-Machine Company, at Rio Janeiro, had shipped diamonds at various times to MOORE, obtained possession of the diamonds. On Friday, Col. WHITLEY entered MOORE's place just after the arrival and distribution of the mails which came from Rio Janeiro on the steamer *Merrimac*, and found a letter on MOORE's person containing another private invoice of one hundred and thirteen fine large diamonds, which had come by the *Merrimac*. Col. WHITLEY took the invoice to the vessel and obtained the diamonds, which he now has in his possession. The total value of all the diamonds thus far obtained is about $15,000. The name of the person from whom WHITLEY obtained the diamonds on board the *Merrimac* is withheld for the present, it not being certain but that he was made a tool of in the transaction.

THE CLUB OF THE PERIOD.

Schools of Ward Politics—The Embryonic and the Fully Developed Politician—Recreation of the "Bhoys."

Rings, caucuses, and clubs, are, in a measure, old institutions. Jobs have been "put up" by successive generations. Since Joseph had his "loving-cup" ensconced in Benjamin's carpet-bag, conspirators have met and plotted for the subversion of dynasties or the more innocent demolition of provender and potables from time immemorial; but it has been reserved for this latter half of the nineteenth century to develop the club idea to something like perfection. "Clubbable" men of JOHNSON's time, so much admired and highly appreciated by that ponderous lexicographer, met in dingy taverns, fenced off from the vulgar herd of outside customers by their own dignity alone. Their *séances* had a charm to gild their homely surroundings, and wit and wisdom to be posthumously cherished by an enlightened world, and quoted in their own day by "the town." Those sages of the golden age of literature would have been very much astonished had they foreseen the present prevalence of their very exclusive pet enjoyment, or anticipated the glories, in upholstery and general luxury, of the great social clubs of the day. America is pre-eminently the country of clubs. General intelligence, comparatively easy circumstances, universal suffrage, and a cultivated sense of the virtues of self-advertisement, lead all men, tickled by the pleasant vice for which Satan fell, to congregate, to express their views and sentiments about all things in or under heaven, and to hardily get into training for an universal race to some pinnacle of personal ambition. Hence clubs. There are clubs social and clubs musical, artistic clubs, and clubs or guilds of butchers, painters, 'longshoremen and cabinet-makers. From tinkers of kettles to tinkers of constitutions, the necessity of belonging to one or more clubs is recognized as inevitable. Fenian clubs and knownothing clubs, "ancient" orders of high shoulders and shoulder-hitters, or for the abolition of all men who can afford to keep their carriages, open their hospitable doors, but whatever may be the objective weakness or idiosyncrasy of any club, it is sure to be more or less hovering on the verge of the all-absorbing gulf of politics. Some clubs are professedly political, pure and simple. All, with very, very few exceptions, just to prove the rule, are political in addition to their acknowledged functions. And of all clubs, the most interesting to consider, especially at this juncture, when the elections are drawing nigh, and parties beat up recruits, are certainly the political clubs, and of these instruction may be gained by noting the tactics of the little fellows. To appreciate the majesty of the bejewelled aristocrats of the Blossom, Americus, or Manhattan Clubs, it is necessary to study the phases of the lower depths they sprung from; one would cease to wonder then at the treachery, double-dealing and ignorance, too many of these display where their veneering may happen to be chipped. To paraphrase NAPOLEON, with many of these, a scratch reveals the Terrier. Let us turn to the early haunts of this rapacious race, and examine how they are educated.

In every Ward are organized numerous small political clubs, named generally after some notorious professional politician, sometimes in some disreputable faction interest, such as "The Twenty-third Ward Independent Taxation-Abolishing and Debt-Repudiating Hod-carriers' Association." Two or three evil spirits concoct the preliminaries in mysterious seclusion over bad gin and villainous cigars, gather unto themselves sundry spirits worse than themselves, embosom themselves in smoke and reeking vapors for "business," advertise and announce by word of mouth and frothy placards the birth of the novelty and a place and time of meeting, settle among themselves who is to run for various club positions, frame resolutions and provisional constitutions and by-laws. The great unwashed assemble. The idle and the dissipated, corner loafers, and played-out politicians, bartenders and rising young liquor-store proprietors, scenting the prey, "solid" men from the lower walks of life who have earned money, and think it time to make a splurge, and unfledged youngsters, caressing incipient mustaches, soaplocks, and callow aspirations for political distinction, all more or less greedy for coveted sinecures, swell the noisy, enthusiastic crowd. Speechifying is in order, harmony prevails, everything cut and dried is adopted *nem. con.*, rolls are signed and initiation fees put down. The Ring, for of course there must be a ring even at this early stage, as a privilege, don't pay any subscription for the expensive furniture, rooms and fittings. Accredited officers are elected, mutual admiration holds sway, and the club is formed and adjourned to the bar of the fortunate strychnine vender who happens to enjoy most popularity for the time. The others, slightly envious, bide their time. Every terrier has his day, and they know their turn will come sooner or later. Here the elated chieftain of the new horde pulls out his well-stored wallet, and ostentatiously sets the figurative wine-cask abroach, while the other officers, not to be outdone, emulate his worthy example. The till gets full, so do the tillers in this field of political enjoyment. "Success to the Bar" is toasted by those who would richly adorn the interior of other bars in Egyptian gloom. Happy are those patriots! The next day all the ruffians out of work, too lazy to seek it, or too well known to get it, invade the precincts of the last night's revelry, and stay there. They joined the club for this purpose, scraping up every dollar they could beg, borrow or steal, and are determined to enjoy their rights. Eleemosynary drinks, and games at euchre, interspersed with speculations as to the benefits to accrue to the club and themselves personally are interlarded with blasphemy and obscenity, and emphasized with copious libations of tobacco-juice on the long-suffering saw-dust of the floor. If boxing-gloves or Indian clubs, or weighty dumb-bells are available, they straightway "go for" them, and make day and night hideous with the cumbrous frolicking they enjoy, while occasional quarrels and the erection of "Mansard roofs" occupy a portion of their elegant leisure, and give them something to talk about when their well-used topics flag in interest. The President strikes a "big thing" in the way of some contract, holds out hopes of sinecures to a score of these ruffians, doesn't get them anything, plays them off one on another in mysterious *tête-à-têtes*, that so and so cannot be got for such a one at such a time, because of the jealousy of Thingamy; with honyed words, and confidential hints, "You know how it is yourself." The not over-anxious loafer, flattered, while seeing through the trick, subsides into his accustomed seat at the headquarters, and plumes himself and seeks credit on the vaguest intimations of future preferment. The club meetings are for awhile regularly attended, chowder parties are gotten up, and while anything to eat, or better, to drink, is around, the supporters of the State are "all there;" but interest gradually begins to flag, dues are paid with ever-increasing unpunctuality. Some very pertinacious members who have grievously run to seed have, perchance, so persistently drummed up the "solid" men, especially the President, that, to get rid of their importunity, they, perhaps, get something, perhaps on the cars, where they get discharged within a week for drunkenness in the joy of spending their own money over the novelty of having earned it, or for having exceeded the prudential limits of "knocking down;" anyhow, jealousy arises, and there's a split. The seceders form a new club, are enthusiastic, noisy, lazy and bibulous as of yore; the new club goes through all the stages of the old one. Additional excitement is kept up by rivalry. Each strives to outdo the other in banner-raising, picture and transparency painting, picnics and chowder parties. An annual picnic and hop are relied on to get money, much of it being embezzled by the unsolid officers of the Ring, debt accumulates, the President is bled, the great man they are named after is interviewed and perhaps "struck," while the more warlike of both parties turn their coats and rear pockets of their bifurcated garments into portable armories of revolvers, Bowie-knives and slung-shots, and talk heroism of the Bobadil variety in the comparative safety of the spirituous havens they honor with their unremunerative patronage. Anxious, never to tell the truth when a lie will answer, never to keep a promise if it can be shirked, a readiness to rob, and cheat the associate thieves if it can be done, and in all cases to take care of No. 1, the professed Ward politician worms his way. The ruck, of course, remain in the kennel where they belong. The smarter scoundrels use them and drop them. As election times come on, the long-coveted sinecures begin to be lavishly bestowed on strikers destined to be decapitated very soon after their immediate usefulness is departed. Then the recipients begin to "work" for their patrons. Treating, intimidation and cajolery are all brought into play, gangs of repeaters are organized and drilled, bonfires burnt; there are fire-works and serenades, Chinese lanterns and flaunting flags, patriotic mottoes and torch-light processions, speeches and muscle, with liquor to lubricate, keep excited politicians agog, while decent men keep close. Wonder if WASHINGTON and his peers, the fathers of this country, could have believed that the mob could so rule the fair cities of the Land of Freedom, while honest citizens sadly keep out of the way and—don't do their duty. However, the indications are that the nine honest men of every ten are beginning to feel they needn't be bullied by the tenth ruffian unless they like it. They do not like it. So it is to be hoped these peculiarities of ward politicians may in the not remote future become merely quaint reminiscences of the past.

EDINBURGH.

A Sunday Walk in the City—The Old Town—Interesting Sights and Scenes.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

EDINBURGH, Monday, Sept. 11, 1871.

As I strolled along Princes-street the church-going folk filled the sidewalk, though I saw hardly any carriages. I could not fail to notice the great difference in the look of the crowd from what one would see on Fifth-avenue under like circumstances. Clearly our New-York belles are better dressed and have daintier hands and feet. But here their advantage ends. The Scotch lassies walk along with a swinging, free pace, as if their boots fitted them, and it was a pleasure to step out. Those women looked as if they could be the mothers of a mighty race, sound in nerve and digestion. As I passed along under Cotton Hill, the crowd was left behind, and I found only a few stragglers like myself wending their way past Holyrood Palace toward the Queen's Park and Arthur's Seat. I turned off at the Rifle range and walked along with Arthur's Seat on the left and Salisbury Crags on the right, some eight hundred yards or so, till I struck into the main drive again. At the summit of the path I met a decent-looking elderly man, who asked me some questions as to the position of Portobello and Leith; this led to our chatting together as we walked back toward the city. On my remarking on the beauty of the town and its environs, he said: "Yes; but I should not like to live here unless I had my own house; they don't understand housekeeping and cooking meats; everything is so dirty." "Ah!" I replied, "you know the Scotch proverb, 'the dirtier the cosier.'" My acquaintance went on to tell me that he had long wished to visit America, and that now he hoped to start next Summer. That many of his relatives were settled in Canada and liked the country exceedingly. Indeed, all through Scotland I have been struck with hearing how many people had located in Canada and had done well there. I should judge from reports that Canada and Australia received the bulk of the Scotch emigration.

As we entered the old town of Edinburgh my acquaintance left me, and I strolled along alone, interested in all that I saw.

ADAM BLACK puts out his sign as a flesher, not as a butcher. The Caledonian Railway Company's Carrying Department announce "goods uplifted," *i. e.*, sent for. The contrast between the neatly-dressed church-goers on Princes-street and the shabby denizens of the Wynds and Closes of the "auld town" was painful. I saw several drunken men, but no rioting or fighting; but the poor children, so dirty, ragged and wan, were very miserable. As I looked at them I thought of my own tenderly-nurtured darlings, and wondered at God's Providence—to me and mine so much, to these others, also His children, so little, has been given. I cannot wonder at the increasing bitterness shown by the poor against the rich. The contrasts of life grow sharper year by year, and I doubt if the rich, as a class, (I do not forget the noble exceptions,) keep enough in mind the duties of their stewardship. The wealth they hold is not theirs; as Christ told them, they hold it in trust, and the poor everywhere are beginning to take Christ's teaching to heart. In the days to come, it will be well for those to whom much has been given to remember that much will be required here, as well as hereafter.

I have been thinking a good deal of New-York City affairs lately, and I cannot make or accept the excuse for our wealthy business men which the nation puts forward, that the telegraph and steam business is so engrossing that a man must give it all his time and thought or go to the wall. We are treating now of our wealthy citizens, and they either have or can have younger partners whom they trust, and on whom all this detail can and ought to be devolved, while they attend to their duties as citizens of a free State. No rich man has a right to make his wealth an excuse for neglecting his civic duties. I know it is the custom, but it is a bad custom, which "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

It is of little use to denounce Tammany, and the Ring, and the mob, and let the steady church-going respectables shirk their duties.

DEVON.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Gov. Hoffman Reiterates some Exceedingly Undemocratic Views Respecting its Payment.

The address which Gov. HOFFMAN delivered at the Fair of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society last week was one given by him on a similar occasion two years ago. It included the following statement of his views respecting the payment of the national debt, which, as will be seen, are very different from those set forth in Democratic platforms and by other Democratic speakers:

"Our country, notwithstanding the great debt which rests upon it, cannot fail to grow rich and prosperous, if our people will be economical. The extravagance of the age in which we live, however, must be checked, or with the corruption and demoralization which attend it will come disaster and distress. There is no estate so large that a spendthrift cannot exhaust it. There is no people so powerful that extravagance and corruption cannot destroy them. Our exports of the great staples will bring neither national nor individual wealth if they go only to pay for luxuries which enervate and corrupt. Far be it from me to deny to any man or woman the enjoyment of anything which will contribute to his or her peace and happiness. But the nation is in debt more than $2,000,000,000, $1,000,000,000 of which at least are held by the people of other lands. What the nation owes the people owe, and what the people owe each individual owes, for we are sureties and bondsmen for our country and for each other. Bondsmen, indeed! and who is so much a bondsman as the debtor? There is no way to get out of debt but one, either for nations or for individuals. A man cannot pay his debts by giving his note, nor can any Government pay its obligations by the issue of irredeemable paper. There is but one standard of value, and that has been fixed by the common consent of the world, and by that standard must all debtors ultimately be judged. As no quack remedies can remove deep-seated diseases, so no ingeniously-devised financial schemes can point out any but one way to pay a nation's debts. When a man has violated the laws of health, and finds his system broken and his physical powers weakened, there is no medical specific which can save him. He must cease the practice of dissipation and folly. He must nurse his exhausted energies. He must economize his wasted strength. He must develop, as best he can, his physical powers. So it is with our country, which has been called upon for profuse expenditures. It has within it elements of strength and the means to meet all its obligations, fully and fairly, if it will; but it must diminish its expenses, as well as increase its revenues. It must stop waste and develop all its resources. It must labor in earnest and economize in earnest. If a farmer owes a thousand dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage, he can pay it if he will by his labor and out of his land. If he neglect his farm; if he and his sons and daughters are extravagant and wasteful; if family discord destroy the peace of his home; if a reckless dissipation characterizes his life, he will add to his obligations, and will not pay his debt. So with the nation. The labor of the country, and the great area of its territory, upon which the whole national indebtedness is a lien, can sustain the credit of the Government and pay its obligations. But, if the people, who are the laborers, are extravagant and idle; if strife, discord and contention shall prevail among them; if passion and folly, instead of judgment and good sense, shall control them; if hatred, rather than love, of one another and of their common country shall move them, then the national honor will be imperiled. I have read many learned essays on the question 'How to Pay the National Debt.' When men ask me what financial theory I have, I answer, 'Only one, and it is this: A union of people and of States; a hearty joining together of all sections in the common work of re-establishment and restoration, industry, prudence, retrenchment and economy. Increase your earnings; diminish your expenditures. Save when you can, spend only when you must, and let the whole world see that you mean to pay your debts.' If the people are extravagant, the Government will be. The stream cannot rise higher than its source. The representative will not be better than those he represents. Other people have sunk under the crushing weight of individual and general extravagance and folly. Let us take warning by their examples, and in doing so avoid their fate."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23—7 P. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The highest barometer, which was Friday afternoon over New-Jersey, has given place to a rapid fall, and the pressure has remained highest, during the day, south and east of Tennessee. The lowest pressure has extended from Lake Superior eastward, and probably now covers the whole region north of the lakes. Hazy and smoky weather has spread from the North-west to the Ohio River, and the Middle and Eastern States, with but little cloudiness attending the falling barometer. Brisk south and south-west winds have extended to Lake Ontario. Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, except on the immediate coast.

PROBABILITIES.

A small area of rising barometer with north-westerly winds will probably extend into Wisconsin on Sunday. Brisk south-west winds extend to Lake Huron, but diminish on the lower lakes. Cloudy weather with south-westerly winds extend over New-England. Partially cloudy and clear weather in the Middle, Southern and Gulf States. Local rains are probable for Sunday noon on the immediate Gulf coast, and especially in Southern Florida.

Weather for the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending yesterday:

Barometer.	Inches.
Mean	29.958
Maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 22	30.374
Minimum at 3 A. M., Sept. 20	29.832
Range	.542
Thermometer.	Degrees.
Mean	57.4
Maximum at 4 P. M., Sept. 17	72.2
Minimum at 6 A. M. Sept. 21	39.7
Range	32.5
Remarks.	Inch.
Sept. 20—Rain from 0h. 45m. P. M. to 1¼ P. M.; amount of water	.03

Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 982 miles.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, as recorded at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	46	55	63	70	67
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.08	..	29.96	..	29.83

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahr., 57.

A Fugitive Forger Caught.

HENRY SAUTER, lately employed as a book-keeper by SULBOACHER & GENTLEMAN, of No. 132 Church-street, has been arrested on a charge of forgery. He is accused of raising a check from $615 to $1,615 on the 2d instant, and of subsequently absconding to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa. Officer HEIDELBERG arrested him at the latter place on Thursday last, and brought him to this City last night. The prisoner will be brought before Justice DOWLING on Monday.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Wyoming.

The steam-ship *Wyoming*, from Liverpool Sept. 12, arrived at this port last night. She brings no later dates than those of the steam-ship *Main* which arrived on Friday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The school teachers have not yet been paid their salaries.

The tailors in the large establishments are demanding an increase of wages.

CARAVALLAS BERGES, of the Brazilian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Democratic Ward meetings, called by Mr. ROOSEVELT, did not take place last evening.

Commander BISSELL, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. LORD, of the United States Army, and Hon. H. C. WITHERS, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

There was a very pleasant reunion of the members of the Army and Navy Club at No. 16 Fifth-avenue, last evening.

Gen. JUSTIN DIMMICK and Col. O. A. MACK, of the United States Army, and Gen. RICHARD GAINES, of New-Orleans, are at the Sturtevant House.

Mr. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN will attend the Commercial Convention at Baltimore, on Monday, as a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce.

The new market on Broadway and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets was reopened last evening, under the supervision of Mr. G. S. TIMPSON.

PATRICK ARMSTRONG, of No. 429 West Forty-second-street, was arrested yesterday for assaulting his wife and was held at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice BIXBY.

Gen. A. J. ALEXANDER, of the United States Army; G. W. BENTLEY, President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and C. A. LA MONTTE, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Acting Sergts. WILLIAMS, of the Mounted Squad, BUDDINGTON, of the Twenty-third Precinct, and BOEHM, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were appointed full Sergeants by the Police Board yesterday.

The Grand Central Railroad Depot, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street, will be opened on Monday, Oct. 2, when the trains of the Harlem Railroad Company will commence running to and from that point.

The Department of Public Parks announces that the musical entertainments in the several City parks are discontinued for the present season, except at the Central Park, where music on Saturdays will be continued until further notice.

Capt. GEORGE S. LEACH surrendered himself to Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday, to answer a charge of scuttling the ship *Euterpe*, the punishment for which is death. It is said that the owners of the vessel deny that the accused was guilty of the act.

Special Scottish games will take place at Jones' Wood on Thursday, the 5th of October next, the proceeds to be given to the family of the late JOHN GOLDIE, Ex-Chief of the New-York Caledonian Club. JAMES FLEMING will participate in the exercises.

Intelligence has been received in this City that Mr. ASHBURY's new yacht, the *Livonia*, which left Cowes on the 2d inst., had her bow stove in by an anchor in a gale of wind after being three days out, and that she was taken to Portland, England, for repairs.

On Monday evening, Oct. 2, the Ward evening schools will commence their annual terms, which will continue for a period of eighteen weeks. On the same evening, the Evening High School for Males will commence its annual session, which will last for a period of twenty-four weeks, ending on the 1st of May.

The frame dwelling, No. 34 Mulberry-street, owned by WILLIAM WEALIS, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the extent of $2,000, which is covered by insurance. No. 36 Mulberry-street was damaged $500. The buildings were occupied by several families, who lost from $100 to $300 on clothing and other articles.

The trade sale of books yesterday was not so well attended as on previous days, many of the purchasers having departed for their homes on Friday evening. According to the catalogue, the sale was to have closed yesterday, but more time was occupied in disposing of books from the English houses than was originally anticipated, and the sale will therefore be renewed on Monday.

Deputy Marshal PURVIS, yesterday, delivered over to the British Consul, under the extradition treaty, a seaman named JOHN BONTER, charged with stabbing JOHN CONWAY, on board of the British ship *Strathmore*, while she was lying off Sheerness, England. The prisoner was placed in the custody of the Captain of the steam-ship *City of London*, to be taken to England.

BROOKLYN.

A. W. MILLS, keeper of an unlicensed liquor-saloon, on Bridge-street, was fined $50 by Justice WALSH, yesterday.

The total loss by the fire in INGERSOLL's chair factory, at the foot of Oak-street, Greenpoint, will amount to $40,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The burglars who robbed the store of SIRLDEN BROS. & ENGLISH, on Fulton-street, of $5,000 worth of silks have not yet been found by the detectives. The store is in the immediate vicinity of the First Police Station-house.

The Chief of Police has ordered his force to enter into hearty co-operation with the Excise Commissioners on Monday next, in the work of putting a stop to violations of the Excise law. There are supposed to be about two thousand offenders at present.

WILLIAM and BENJAMIN JACKSON, colored men, were committed by Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, for having stabbed a young man named MICHAEL DILLON at the corner of Ralph and Park avenues.

Coroner WHITEHILL has concluded the inquest in the case of WILLIAM MINK, who was found near his house, No. 218 First-street, Williamsburg, on Sunday last, with five of his ribs fractured, and who died shortly after being removed to his house. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by injuries at the hands of some person unknown.

A delegation of dealers, interested in having a proper landing-place at the Fulton Ferry for their wares, and being prevented from making such landing with their goods, have presented an appeal to be presented to the Board of Aldermen at their next meeting. Ex-Alderman WHITNEY yesterday morning expressed to Mayor KALBFLEISCH the grievances felt by the dealers, and wished to know why they had been deprived of the use of the dock. He offered to assume the position of dock-master without pay.

The remains of the naval officers, W. H. HERIAN, G. W. MCGOWAN, AUSGUSTUS MITCHELL and CHARLES SPONBURG, which were lately found in the engine-room of the iron-clad *Weehawken*, in Charleston Harbor, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on Thursday last. They are in a handsome casket, silver-trimmed, and a plate on the lid bears the following inscription: "This coffin contains the remains of four officers of the United States Navy, attached to the *Weehawken*, which foundered off Charleston, S. C., Dec. 6, 1863. H. W. MERIAN, Third Assistant Engineer; AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, Third Assistant Engineer; GEORGE W. MCGOWAN, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; CHARLES SPONBURG, Acting Third Assistant Engineer." The funeral takes place on Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND.

As the 6½ P. M. train on the Flushing Railway was passing Winfield, last evening, a man named QUACKENBOS attempted to leap on the cars while in motion, and was thrown between the platform and cars, and would have been crushed but for the presence of mind of Baggage-master WHITING, who caught and held him up by the coat until the train came to a full stop.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A special term of the Supreme Court will be held at the Court-house, White Plains, during this week.

The Board of Education, of Morrisania, have decided to ask the tax-payers of the town for an appropriation of $40,000, to be used in the construction of a new school-house.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church, in Irvington, was laid on Friday last with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. JUDSON SWIFT is pastor of the society.

STATEN ISLAND.

The steam-ship *Saxonia* is detained by the Health Officer at the Upper Quarantine grounds.

WILLIAM SCHWARTZ has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of jewelry from Miss PAULINE ECBECKE's residence, at Clifton. He was conveyed to the County Jail yesterday.

THOS. F. GEE and JOHN S. GOUVE, mates on board the ship *Dunham*, who were indicted for murdering a seaman on board that vessel a short time ago, have been sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of the unknown who was killed on the Central Railway, near Elizabeth, on Friday, was buried yesterday.

MATTHEW FINNEGAN was arrested in Newark, yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit money.

THOMAS EDWARDS, who was injured some time ago by the steam drum at the Cunard docks, Jersey City, had his leg amputated yesterday.

A base-ball match will be played, on Tuesday afternoon, between the Niagara and Unique Clubs, of Orange, at the Champion Grounds in Jersey City.

On Friday afternoon one of the drivers of Lohrman's express-wagons stopped at a liquor-saloon, leaving his horse and vehicle outside. On returning, he found that a quantity of clothing valued at $250 had been stolen from the wagon.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Lieut.-Commander A. G. Kellogg has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office in this City. Lieut. Godfrey M. Hunter and Master Edward Wood to the *Congress*. Lieut.-Commander Philip H. Cooper has been detached from equipment duty at the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Congress*; Lieut.-Commander James O'Kane from the South Atlantic fleet and placed on waiting orders.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Brest and Havre.—His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador to France, and 17 persons of his suite, Miss H. B. Crane, Count de Nanteuil, W. Dellatorre, Thomas Burgess, Abraham Loplik, Morris Praquer, Mr. Dupont, Miss Dupont, Mr. Stenhleim, Antoine Aub, F. M. Quinones, Miss Quinones, J. P. Martin, Jules Paradis, J. H. Durruty, M. and Mme. H. R. Payson, P. A. O'Connell, Stephen J. O'Hare, Mme. Josephine Bondon, Miss Tronne, Marie Nicolas, Miss Jeanne Tronne, A. Dony, Mr. Deltour, S. Bollo, Mlle. Augustine, Nassot, Miss Minna Schwartz, Mrs. Payson's maid, Wm. Sorgny, John Marzetti, Gilbert H. Plison, Mr. Henri, Yorick Boue, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Mayer, Rev. Mr. Dominique, M. Louis Riot, W. Isidore Baron, Jean Baptiste Perce, Alexis Roi, M. Rine Dupré Frederick Doriot, Mme. Lecurn, Louis Vallet, Alex. Berit, M. Leon Martin, Miss Marie Fisher, Eugene Fisher, Jules Fisher, Miss Julie Fisher, Miss L. Royer, Jacques Fisher, Mr. Royer, Miss C. Royer, Mr. and Mrs. Marquier, Leon Decosta, Mr. Leyilse, Mr. Roger, M. Nournicel, Mr. Lafuye, Mr. Fisher, Auguste Fisher, Bruno Fisher, Mr. Bgucher, Mlle. Plateau, Robert Hardy.

In steam-ship North America, for Liverpool.—N. Slanwood, J. Howarth, F. Thompson, J. W. Knowles, Rev. E. Lane and wife, L. D. Saldana and wife, O. Hogg, J. W. Roach, D. Page Catten, H. A. Thomson, P. S. Rendeterff, F. Amoros, E. I. Miall, J. G. Fullen, H. Walbridge, L. Ygavivides, Mr. Richards and wife, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Landrau, Mrs. Cordova, C. F. Stover, T. I. Brady, United States Consul, Wm. Beecker and wife, Mrs. Williams, 2 children and servant, B. R. Vaigues, child and servant, J. Sperry, E. Cacano, B. Fetherstone, C. Broply, P. O'Connor, F. Marnett, A. Santiago, C. E. Brown and wife.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—J. C. Witthers, J. J. Bredenberg and lady, Mr. Bredenberg, Miss Bredenberg and servant, Lieut. Geo. E. Baan, Mr. Wade, G. L. Elliott, M. B. White, Mr. Burham and lady, James R. Sheldon, Miss Whitter, Miss Jacobs, Miss Ida Lee, Miss Rice, L. M. Detchy, T. H. Read, John Brag, Mrs. Howly, Mr. Taylor, nurse and 2 children, J. N. Smith.

In steam-ship Anglia, for Liverpool.—John Hood, Wm. H. Clarke, Mathew McDougall, Robert Allandyke, Rev. J. L. McCartney, F. Mortimer, L. J. Jockel, T. J. Mortimer, Robert Cochran, Fras. Aston, Master David Meikland, Miss Henderson, Chas. Henderson, Chris. Robley, Joshua F. Howell and wife, Mrs. Sinclair, Bridget Daly, Thomas Richardson, George Thomas, Mrs. Hope and 3 children.

In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Francis F. Millett, A. E. Dick, W. M. Ligar, R. H. Hearns, J. D. Higgins, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Connor and wife, A. McMaster, William Dunston, William Ross, Mrs. Ann Wolf, Franz Wolf, John Wood, John D. Wood, Jr., Mr. Hutchinson, Messrs. Heora & Kito and S. Shirtats, Thomas J. Taylor, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Mgt. Kearns, W. Junk, Thomas Donahoe.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—L. H. Brown, T. Turner, Mrs. E. Lloyd, J. J. May, wife and child, A. Germond and wife, Jas. F. Sheridan, D. J. Murray, Miss Almeda Hubbard, Miss G. Hubbard, F. D. Hubbard, D. L. Hubbard and wife, Mrs. J. N. Dutcher and child, George Markens, Miss Mary E. Kent, Miss J. Pollard, Thos. Brown, P. Cusick, M. Cavonay, Wm. Kelly, John Dunn, Pat. Greagan, Roger Stenson, Alvon F. Randall, Thos. Brown, Miss Woody, Miss Baker, H. A. Tweed, Geo. Reed, W. H. Cumming, W. C. Snow, Miss Annie Faby, Miss A. E. Gaory, H. S. Witmore and wife, W. W. Renshart, wife, servant and child, H. F. Frain and wife, F. S. Woodward, Miss A. Woodward, Miss H. Woodward, J. M. Baker, W. Treadway, Miss O'Connor, Miss Harlam, Miss H. McGeever, Miss A. Fully, Mrs. Daniel Delemy.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—G. F. Leman, B. Wey, Geo. Remsen, Dr. R. W. Potter, W. W. Cozzen, Rev. Dr. Claxton, Rev. J. H. Claxton, J. M. Curtis, H. A. Oldershaw, Mr. Cameron, H. C. Howells, Mr. Dolder, E. D. Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Andrews, 4 children and nurse, Mr. B. Silverstein, Mr. and Mrs. Thirlwell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall and child, John Knox, W. S. Page, Rev. Charles O'Keefe, S. B. Wilkenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Buchanan and son, Miss Buchanan, J. Barrow, Alexander Murray, Miss M. Murray, Miss P. Murray, Jas. Fitten, W. M. Parker, Mrs. E. S. Parker, D. S. Cohen, J. Hogan and son, Isaac Wilkerson, J. Barnes, E. V. Bird, S. C. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. P. Jones, Edmund Pearce, W. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, Robert Bagman, W. M. Paul, J. F. Paul, W. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth, John Robertson, E. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. V. Keen and child, James Hankey, J. Dall, Mr. and Mrs. Lawter and 2 children, W. C. Cossan, Mrs. Simpson, H. Elder, H. Phillips, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth and son, Wm. Kirkwood, S. Child, J. C. Field, John Known, J. S. Harrison, D. D. Neil, Hon. D. Petre, Miss Whalley, Miss Oldenshaw, John Thallon, Miss Lizzie Hains, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, W. S. Donnell and son, P. McBride, W. S. Young, J. R. Huges, Mrs. Canley and child, Mrs. Meldam, Miss Letitia Farr, R. Horlers, M. E. Kissack, Miss Cadleury, Mr. and Mrs. A. Detman and son, S. P. Boyer, T. McEvchern.

In steam-ship the Queen, from Liverpool.—Rev. Mr. Boynton, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Bellows, Miss Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Bartleman, Mr. Bryse, Miss Lewis, Mr. Wilmore, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Ryall, Mr. Coyle, Mr. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. Imrie, Mr. Carnellian, M. Fahaber, Mr. Lefebre, C. G. Cowie, E. D. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Tryer, Mr. Kirwin, Mrs. Kirwin, Rev. Mr. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly and child, A. C. Stamers, J. F. Ely, Mr. Fulling, Mr. Gill, Mr. Lynch, Master J. Lynch, P. Hilgour, Master G. Hilgour, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Walker, W. S. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Small, W. M. Barron, Mr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Fleming, C. H. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and family, Rev. Mr. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Gayner, S. A. Yates and children, Mrs. Seale and infant, Mrs. Crosner, Mr. Wheatley, Charles Fullaway, Mrs. Daley and child, Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, Thomas Clarke, Mrs. Carson, Miss Carson, Thomas Raynor, Charles Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Eversfield, C. Lovey, Mrs. Walker and family, Miss Kate Develin, Mrs. Habben, W. E. Linsley, E. W. Sudbury, Mr. Kirsahaun, Mrs. A. Holt, Mrs. Redshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson and family, C. Wilson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hunt.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—H. Bishop, S. G. Martin, E. H. Ely, L. B. Howland, John Inglis, Alfred Donner, A. C. Black, Mr. Ripley, Mr. Cass, John Duncan, Thomas Fitzpatrick, David Lawson, Thomas Sterling, Matthew Hall, Wm. Addons, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Lockwood, John T. Glassco, Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, G. W. Thome, W. W. Davis, nurse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Marsh and infant, Miss Sophie Marsh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:49 | Sun sets....5:56 | Moon sets....12:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.3:41 | Gov. Island.4:30 | Hell Gate.....5:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Arragon, (Br.,) Watson, Bristol, E., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, &c., United States & Brazil Steam-ship Co.; Tontine, Martin, Havana, F. C. Schmidt; Vicksburg, Stead, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; S. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Charter Oak, Nichols, Callao, Dockendors & Co.; Protector, (Norw.,) Marrin, Dunkirk, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Baveiaw, (Br.,) Anderson, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks M. A. McNeil, Watts, Londonderry, Snow & Burgess; Adelaide Morris, Reed, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Plyen, Knutzen, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orion, (Norw.,) Christensen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Frances, Wallace, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Arkell & Tufts; Phenix, McKenzie, Picton, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Morning Star, Waugh, Cuba.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) Barandon, Stettin Sept 5, via Copenhagen 7th, and Christiansand 9th, with mdse. and 324 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsberg.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool Sept. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Lady Palmerston, (of Liverpool,) Divrie, Calcutta and Sand Heads July 14, with mdse. and 5 passengers to J. D. Wood. Passed Cape of Goop Hope July 5; crossed the equator Aug. 20 in lon. 30 31; had heavy S. W. squalls down the Bay of Bengal; from July 21 to the 26th, off the cape, had heavy N. W. gales, in which shipped several heavy seas, washed away boats, compasses, stove in decks and doing other slight damage.

Bark Molly, (Ital.,) Russo, Catania 59 ds., with brimstone to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Ignazio, (Ital.,) Porlato, Girganti 76 ds., with brimstone to order. Passed Gibraltar Aug 5; had variable winds throughout the passage.

Brig Maria, (Ital.,) Garjinlo, London 72 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had light winds and calms.

Brig Matilda, Staples, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Rutan Islands 13 ds., cocoa-nuts to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Rockland, N. B., 7 ds., with building-stone to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Enterprise, Hath, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. P. Shults, Mason, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. Nelson, French, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Willie Martin, Judson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Bell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Brilliant, Shaw, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Belna Sharp, Baker, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. James, Sinclair, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mariner, Sherman, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Horison, Newman, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Nathan Holmes, Northrup, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Albert Shaw, Gilbert, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, Jones, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Butman, Smart, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Gifford, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Agnes, Young, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Hill, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Vicksburg, Parry, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Volant, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Justina, Hall, Elizabethport, for Portland.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Arr. steamer Aries, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York.

The brig Golconda, hence for New-York, returned to port today, having been ashore on Harding's Ledge last night. She got off without assistance, and is apparently uninjured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 23.—Arr., steamer James Adger, from New-York; schrs. Florence Rodgers, from New-York; Henry Allen, from Philadelphia; J. T. Hedges, from New-York.

Sld., steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 23.—Sld., P. M., bark Josephine; brigs St. Lawrence, Magdala, Chesapeake; schr. Jason, Jane Louisa, and about 100 coasters.

Arr. schr. Alert, from Jamaica, for New-York. The bark Themanthis will probably go to Baltimore for repairs.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 23.—The schrs. Robert Myham, from Corpus Christi; the J. R. Rapp, Moonlight and D. Cranmer, all for New-York, went to sea this morning.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 23.—Arr. schrs. G. R. Phelps, from New-York; A. J. Fabens, from Boston; bark Silas Fish, from Boston.

Cld. steamships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 22.—Arr. United States steamer Mahoning, on a cruise; schrs. Frolic, Capt. Smith, from Chilmark, for Boston; H. A. Rogers and L. and M. Knowles, from Philadelphia, for do.; John B. Norris, from Huntington, for do.; Alpha, from Wilmington, N. C., via Delaware Breakwater, for do.; Percy, from Port Johnson, for do.; E. F. Treat, from New-York, for do; Ben Bolt, Br., do., for St. George, N. B.; Henrietta, from Philadelphia, for Lynn; Arnica, Br., from New-Haven, for St. John, N. B.; Ada Louisa, Br., from Providence, for do.; Lookout, from Hoboken, for Newburyport; Sallie B. Bateman, from Boston, for Philadelphia; James Tilden, from Newport, for orders.

Sld. schrs. A. E. Stevens, (three-masted,) Richard Van Murkee, Sophia Godfrey, J. J. Little, James S. Walton, Thomas G. Smith, H. S. Brooks, S. & E. Corson, Anna Barton, Maggie M. Weaver, Taylor and Mathias, (three-masted,) Sallie B. and James Tilden.

Saturday, Sept. 23, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Union Flag, from St. George, Me., for New-York; Mary Ellen, (Br.,) from St. George, N. B., for do.; Seguin, from Portland, for do.; Island Belle, from Vinalhaven, for do.; Mail, Gardiner, for do.; Paul Seavey, from Bangor, for do.; Sea King, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Providence; Hyra, from Rockland, for New-Bedford.

Sld. schr. Charles A. Higgins and Hyne.

7 A. M.—Clear and calm.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour yesterday, reports, Sept. 16, lat. 50 48, lon. 27 43, passed a steam-ship bound E. showing white light and 1 rocket; 19th, lat. 45 42, lon. 58 15, bark Rothesay, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Portland, Me.; 21st, lat. 41 37, lon. 65 31, exchanged night signals with a Guion steam-ship bound E.; same date, &c., exchanged signals with steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. The A. brings 604 passengers.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Sept. 12, touched at Plymouth yesterday, and proceeded for Hamburg.

Nicol & Davidson,

CHINA, GLASS,
BRONZES AND GILT GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS
AND GAS-FIXTURES.
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING.
No. 686 Broadway.

AT FREDERICK LOESER'S,
NOS. 289 AND 291 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.
WE HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ARTICLE OF
FALL GOODS.

Comprising RICH PARIS MADE TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. RICH FRENCH RIBBONS in millinery and sash widths, and in all the new shades of the season.

RUSSET BROWN, PRUNE, VERT, RASSI.

RICH FRENCH LACES in GUIPURES and THREAD much UNDER CURRENT VALUE. ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR in all qualities for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN. PH. COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES. The above have been personally selected in the European market. We are enabled to offer great advantages in prices.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

GRAND FALL OPENING.
STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 26,
The largest and most attractive variety of Fall Goods ever displayed on the avenue, to which we invite the particular attention of our customers and the public in general.

The following lines of goods have been selected with the greatest care, and for quality, styles, and price we defy competition:

100 PIECES BLACK BONNET VELVET, from $2 45 per yard up.

100 PIECES COLORED SILK VELVETS, including all shades of Browns, Garnets, &c., &c.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, very cheap.

Full lines Gros-Grain Bonnet Ribbons.

All shades and colors in boiled ribbons.

ALL BOILED FULL 7-INCH COLORED SASH RIBBONS, at 94c. a yard, worth $1 15.

8-in. EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SASH RIBBON, 85c.

The most magnificent line of

ROMAN SASHES

ever offered in the City, at very low prices.

FINEST ROMAN SCARFS, at 25c., 53c., and 60c.

100 DOZ. EXTRA QUALITY WINDSOR SCARFS, at 65c., selling all over at $1, including all the new shades and colors.

Splendid assortment of Ostrich Tips, Ponpons, Aigrettes, &c., &c.

We are prepared to show the finest line of Passementerie Trimmings,

GIMPS,
FRINGES,
ORNAMENTS,
LOOPS, &c., &c.,

ever displayed in the City. They are all our own importations, and for styles, quality, and price are not excelled by any other house.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN GUIPURE LACES.

800 pieces Real Guipure and Thread Laces, ranging from 9c. to $2 75 a yard, our own importation, which, despite the great scarcity and high prices, we will offer at less than last season's prices.

IMMENSE LOT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, at 13c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c. a yard, very cheap.

BERLIN WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

Large assortment to select from, including 1,000 pairs of slippers, at 37c. a pair.

We desire to call the particular attention of ladies to our

UNDERWEAR AND CORSET DEPARTMENT,

which, owing to the great facilities we have in manufacturing the same, will be found one of the largest and choicest stocks in the City to select from, and at such low prices as to make it utterly unable for ANY OTHER HOUSE TO COMPETE WITH US.

We will only enumerate a few SPECIAL BARGAINS which we will offer TUESDAY:

LADIES' CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled French bosom, Masonville muslin, $1; worth $1 50.

LADIES' CHEMISES, eight rows insertion and puffs between, trimmed with ruffle, $1 63.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWNS, Utica muslin, tucked back and front, at $1 50.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWNS, full length, tucked and ruffled down front, good muslin, 94c.

ONE LOT OF DRESSING SACQUES, trimmed with puffs and tucks, very elaborate, 75c.

WALKING SKIRTS, ten tucks and ruffle, Masonville muslin, at $1; worth $1 37.

WALKING SKIRTS, one row of straight tucking, one row of bias tucking, and ruffles between, very elaborate, $2.

We also have a magnificent assortment of

LINEN AND CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR,
CORSET COVERS, FINE NIGHT-GOWNS,
CHEMISES, TRAIN SKIRTS, &C.,

Equally as low as those mentioned above.

We pay particular attention to all orders, and have great facilities for making outfits and wedding trousseaus to order.

We have forty different styles of Corsets, including Werley's, French Coutille, Hand-made, &c.

Closing out, one lot of

FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS, at $2; worth $3 75.

OUR JEWELRY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with a magnificent stock of

REAL AND IMITATION SHELL SETS,
EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES, LOCKETS & CHAINS,
At very moderate prices.

An early inspection of our various departments is earnestly solicited. We urge no one to buy.

STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

PARIS KID GLOVES.

Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST OPENED A BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF THE CELEBRATED
P. L. AUBERT'S
KID & DOG-SKIN GLOVES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

FRENCH ARCADE,
No. 843 Broadway,
Opposite Wallack's Theatre.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
FRENCH CHINA, GLASS,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES,
BOUGHT AT HALF PRICE
DURING THE WAR
IN FRANCE.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The new Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete

HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS,

is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Court-house and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at 6 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the

NEW-YORK TIMES.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

Inferior goods under the above designation, and represented as our manufacture, having been introduced into the American market, we feel it due both to our customers and to ourselves, to inform the public that all goods manufactured by us have our trade-mark and authentic ticket attached to either end of the roller, without which none are genuine.

PIM BROTHERS & CO.

DUBLIN, 8th mo., 1st, 1871.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

THE RELATIVES OF THE RING.
IN TODAY'S STANDARD.
THE RELATIVES OF THE RING,
IN TODAY'S STANDARD.
THE HOUSE OF TWEED,
OF HOFFMAN,
SWEENY, AND
CONNOLLY.
SEE TODAY'S STANDARD.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Interesting EDITORIALS and local matter.

SEE GOV. CLAFLIN, "as he is," in the October No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, together with other characters; also, interesting matter on Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Psychology. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. New subscribers for 1872 will receive October, November and December Nos. free, if ordered at once. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—HAVING been thoroughly renovated, will let newly and handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with board, or single rooms for gentlemen; references required.